B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XII NO. 227– BOMBAY THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

THE LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
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MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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BRITISH INDIA.
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th Sept	MACEDONIA	..	11 089
4th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	KAISAR-I-HIND* ..	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DIVANHA .	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	16,902
1925 3rd Jan	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DIVANHA .	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .		15,993
7th Feb	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND .		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA .	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	HOSA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
28th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA..		7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London:	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 63 & £ 62	£ 60 & £56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48,

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st ,,	MANELA	8,303
12th Dec. 1925.	MARGHA	8,258
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
20th Feb	MORVADA ..	8,193
4th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOMASA ..	8,986
14th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925 6th Jan	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
26th Sept	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karachi.
27th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
1st Oct.	KAROA ..	East & S Africa.
1st ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 112.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	17th ,,	29th Sept
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru	K. Kamiyama.	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru	N Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd with food	Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES
TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Celebes				
Maru	J. Kurimura	5863	14th Sept.	24th Sept.
*Honolulu				
Maru	Yamanoi	5776	27th Sept.	11th Oct.
Borneo				
Maru	K. Orihara	5864	9th Sept	9th Oct.
Altai Maru	H. Meguro.	7772	6th Oct.	20th Oct.
* Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	11th Oct.	26th Oct.

*Calling at Hongkong only.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 355.
Phone No 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29 99 955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75 000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent Ahmedabad).
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Magaldal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Sabha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay
Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
Bank Street.
BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK:

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANJA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fancy Donegal Tweed Coat ..	22	8	0
White Office Trousers 3 for ..	13	0	0
White Oxford Twill Shirts 3 for	12	0	0

Made to your measure.
Perfect Fit and Style Guaranteed.

J. DIAS & BROS.
PROFESSIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY and NAVAL
TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES

AGUE MIXTURE—for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE—a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS—best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION—best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation, Tooth Powder, Ringworm, Ointment, etc.. can also be had,

FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.

For further particulars, write to:—

M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD, BOMBAY 4

PFAFF SEWING MACHINES

BELL & Co., Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS.
Branches:—Lalbag—Bombay Poona, Ahamadnagar, Belgaum, Hubli, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, Sangli Balsar, Nasik and Etc.
V. V. THAKUR,
Managing Director.
BELL & CO., LTD. BOMBAY 2

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%

The Safest office for Life insurance for the poor. Premium Rs 1/- or /8 per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE
FRESH STOCKS RECEIVED.

Rice-Mills with Huller and Polisher, Myers Power Pumps for agriculture, Gas Geysers heating two gallons of water per-minute, Hand-Grinding-Mills, Lunch Kits with Thermos flask. Small Electric water heaters useful for homes or dispensaries.
Prices very moderate. We can offer you numerous other articles at attractive prices.

WHITE KERR & Co., Ltd.,
53, Medows Street Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A capable SUPERINTENDENT for the Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya. Apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Post Box No. 108, Bombay.
A R94

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A well qualified LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON of long experience seeks EMPLOYMENT in any Female Hospital. Apply to Mrs. R. ELIAS, Bansda State (Surat).
R87

BRITISH BANDMASTER, fully qualified, (Kneller Hall, Royal Military School of Music) desires ENGAGEMENT, excellent credentials. Apply Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R88

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

To LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road Bombay.
R89

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Good Second-Hand 5 BEARINGS SINGLE ROLLER GINS of Platt Bros., complete and one Single Kappas opener of Platt Bros. Write to Post Box No. 3150, Bombay.
K R61

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Teaches Homoeopathy. Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by regular training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies medicines at wholesale rate. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. E. R. GUPTA, H. M. D., Principal.
T R11068

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA AGUE MIXTURE.

A Positive Preventive and Effective Remedy For ALL KINDS of FEVER. It possesses powerful germicidal properties. Where quinine, etc. injections have failed, a few bottles have proved marvellously efficacious. It also acts as a gentle laxative. It does not contain arsenic, aspirin, mercury or quinine, the after-effects of which are injurious. Sold Everywhere.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T Th

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length; Rs. 9 per Coat Length. Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blousepiece Rs. 11/4. Silk embroidered leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2/12 per Tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Kashmir.
T R11094

FOR SALE—Year WINDING CLOCKS, Rs. 45; Travelling Hand GRAMOPHONE, small Rs. 30, large Rs. 40. Apply Post Box 321, Bombay.
T R95

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc. etc. and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlete.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 3, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure leprosy. Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 5 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees One hundred and fifty per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1924, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 13th October, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 30th September, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st October to 4th October, 1924 both days inclusive.

On behalf, of
The Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.
20759

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Sixty per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the Year ending 31st December, 1924, has been declared and will be paid on and after 13th October, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 30th September 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st October to 4th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.
20738

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned are prepared to consider offers for purchase of about 500 tons English Pig Iron delivery early October, 1924, ex Quay in the Alexandra Dock. Particulars may be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Bombay.
20742

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the IV Criminal Sessions of 1924 have been DISSOLVED.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
24th September, 1924.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWY.

(Incorporated in England.)

PACKING OF CONSIGNMENTS.

FOR the information of those despatching traffic over the B. B. and C. I. Railway, it is notified, that, with effect from 1st October, 1924, revised packing conditions in connection with the booking of consignments will be introduced. The staff have received very clear and definite instructions to the effect that these packing conditions are to be strictly observed, and that, in the event of despatchers not complying with the same, their consignments can only be accepted if Risk Note A. is executed.

Despatchers, in their own interests, are advised to apply to the Station Master to be shown the packing conditions, if any, which apply to the particular consignment, they wish to despatch.

Full particulars of these conditions are in the hands of all Station Masters, and they have received instructions to assist despatchers, in every way, by explaining fully whatever packing conditions may be necessary, according to the circumstances of their case.

F. J. H. SIEVWRIGHT,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.
20755

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY LUCKNOW,

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the REGISTRAR of the University, which will be vacant after the 16th October, 1924. The salary is Rs. 700—50—1,000 with benefits of Provident Fund. Preference given to graduates with experience of office administration. In addition to testimonials, two references are required. Canvassing will be considered a disqualification for the post. The appointment will be, in the first instance, on probation for one year. Applications should reach the VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University on or before the 15th October, 1924.
20753

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THE following fares by the 1st 2nd and 3rd class Race Specials which are now charged between Bombay and Poona will continue to be charged during the rest of the Poona Racing season:—

FARES.

With admission to Grand Stand and 1st enclosure.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 22	Rs. 16	

With admission to 2nd enclosure.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 21	Rs. 15	Rs. 6

Without admission.

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 20	Rs. 14	

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1924. 20748

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, originally standing in the names of Dharamsi J. Thacker and Bachoobai Dharamsi J. Thacker or either of them and now standing in the names of Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently STOLEN LOST or DESTROYED. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

Dated the Twenty-fourth day of Sept., 1924.

(Sd.) DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Proprietors of the Lost Debentures,
Solicitors, High Court,
23, Medows Street.

Countersigned.
Ag: Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—
No. 5981-5985, Year of Loan 1913, Value Rs. 5,000.
20752

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Coats Water-proof, (2) Coats Woollen, (3) Umbrellas, and (4) Blankets or Cumblees will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the dates mentioned against the respective tenders Nos. 2, 3 and 4 on MONDAY, the 10th November, 1924, and No. 1 on MONDAY, the 1st day of December, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
DeLisle Road,
Post Jacob's Circle.
20754

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for supply of country spirit for consumption in the Palanpur State for one year, commencing from 1st November, 1924. Forms of the tender and the supply contract may be obtained from the Excise Officer, Palanpur State.

Tenders will be opened on the 6th October, 1924.

A. S. DHAMAN,
Excise Officer,
Palanpur State.
20728

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2401 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 15th day of July, 1924.

BIRDICHAND JIVRAJ PODAR, of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business as Sarraff and Banker at Hornby Road, within the Port of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

KATCHERDAS NANDLAL KALANTRI, of Nasik, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Panchawati Nasik ..... Defendant.

To,
KATCHERDAS NANDLAL KALANTRI,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover Rs. 3,617-6-0 with interest and costs and for declaration that the Properties described in the Schedule "B" to the Plaint have been validly charged to the Plaintiff to secure the re-payment of the amount of the Decree herein and that in default of payment of the decretal amount the said Properties may be ordered to be sold and the nett sale proceeds applied in or towards the satisfaction of the decretal amount, that in the event of any deficiency the Plaintiff may be allowed to obtain a personal decree against you and that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit, a Receiver may be appointed of the said Properties.

AND PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby Summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of October, 1924, at 11-15 O'Clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instruced by an Attorney of this Honourable Court and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day hereinbefore mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 24th day of September, 1924.

SHAH AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
20751

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ODHAVJI DEVJI, late of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, a widower. ... Deceased.

PRAGJI DAYAL HARIANI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord, residing at D'Souza Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL,

The 17th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20756

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAVERVAHU, widow of Thacker Vassonji Pursootam, late of Bombay Bhattia Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

(1) THACKER KARSONDAS THACKERSEY, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) THACKER KARSONDAS DAYAL, also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, having no occupation, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, two of the executors named in said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of August, 1924.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
20750 Petitioners' Attorneys.

FREE A FREE
Medical Book of 116 Pages.
IT IS A TUTOR FOR YOUTH
77 (A), Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6% DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS.

For the Improvement of the Water-Supply in Bombay.
REPAYABLE ON 1st DECEMBER 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be recieved by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs " and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas ; it must not contain a fraction of an anna ; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—

From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/8 per cent. to recognized brokers on tenders received on forms bearing their stamps in cases where tenders so received are accepted,

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF Rs. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for———Debentures* aggregating Rs.———of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith†———being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs.§——— per cent.

Signature———
Address———

DATE SEPTEMBER 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each, Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total..		Total

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2572 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 3rd day of July, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V, rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) JAIGOPAL PREMSAGAR, of Bombay, a firm, carrying on business as Bankers and Commission Agents at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) MEHTA BAHADURCHAND, of Lahore, Hindu Inhabitant, receiver of the 1st Plaintiff firm appointed in Suit No. 15 of 1923 in the Court of the Senior Sub-Judge at Lahore. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) BODHRAJ VOHRA VAKIL, (2) SHAIKH KARIM BAKSH, (3) MALIK HOSHNAKRAI, (4) HARICHAND VAKIL and (5) GANDARAM JIVANDAS, carrying on business at Lyallpur Punjab, under the name and style of Deoraj Prannath and Co. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs' pray that the Defendants 1, 2, and 4 may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 8,445, Rs. 7,695-1-6 and Rs. 8,445-13-3 as mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 28th June, 1923, till judgment that the 5th Defendant may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 24,586-8-0 as mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest thereon at 9 per cent. from 28th June, 1923, till judgment that the 1st, 2nd, 4th and the 5th Defendants or one or more of them may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs' costs of this suit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 14th day of October, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other persons able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of July, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 24th day of September, 1924.

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, 20749 Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 2736.

The sale of household property of Mrs. Johnson at "Sea Side", Colaba advertised to take place on Wednesday, the 24th September, 1924, has been POSTPONED and the same will take place on Sunday, the 28th instant at 10-30 a.m.

BONA-FIDE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OLD INDIAN BLACKWOOD CARVED ARTICLES, PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE AND OTHER ARTICLES AT "THE "SEA SIDE" OPPOSITE ADMIRALTY HOUSE SASSOON DOCK ROAD, COLABA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th September, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at the residence of Mrs. Johnson as above, her household property comprising:— Chesterfield Settees and chairs, old Indian Black wood carved furniture, including chiffonier; curio cupboard, central tables, chairs, teapoys, pedestals, and stands, pier tables, Cashmeric Teapoys, old English Willow pattern and Coal Port wall Plates Chinese Jars, Drawing Room Chesterfield Settees and Easy chairs, Telescopic dining table and chairs, large sideboard refrigerator table glassware, crockery, platedware, well built panel and glass door almyrahs, cloth presses, chest of drawers, dressing tables, iron bedsteads, writing desks, also 1 His Master's Voice Gramophone with about 500 Classical Modern and G. and S. Records, one upright Piano one full size Billiard Table with marking board cues and similar other household articles.

The articles will be on view three days previous to the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the name of the buyers and the balance shall be paid immediately after the sale is over.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY. 119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21285.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF A MAHARANA'S JEWELLERY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 119, Medows Street, Fort, by the order of the Pledger, Mr. Jamnadas Jekishondas Jariwala, and on account and at the risk of the Pledger, an Indian Ruler concerned:—

1 pair Buckles of Boots set with brilliant Diamonds.

6 Enamelled Coat Buttons set with brilliant Diamonds.

The above Jewellery will be on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers on the day of the sale.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort, Opp. Tarachand Purshram, Below Morvi Bank. Tel. No. 23005.

O. O. C. J.
RE: AWARD.
Virchand Chaganlal,
and
Rajpal Dayabhoy.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Under instructions from for the abovenamed parties M. C. Shah and Moolchand Nemalal arbitrators, appointed Messrs VORA AND CO., Auctioneers will on this day Thursday the 25th day of September 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their above address the following precious jewellery comprising:—

1 Pair diamond hooty, 3 pairs pearl ravifuls diamond, and emarld necklaces, 7 diamond and emarld bracelets, 1 diamond and emarld pendant, 1 pair diamond bangles 5 diamond emerald and ruby marquises, 3 pearl necklaces, 3 diamond emerald and pearl collars, 6 single diamond rings, 5 pairs diamond lowangvas, 17 diamond emerald and ruby rings, 1 pearl and ruby necklace, 1 uks. loose diamonds, 1 uks. loose emeralds, 1 uks. loose rubys, 1 bundle loose pearls, 5 pairs diamond, emerald and ruby earrings 4 sets pearl bangles, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Jewellery is on view.

Good opportunity to Bhatia, Parsee, Hindu and Khoja families to buy from this precious lot of jewellery. Catalogues are ready

VORA & CO., Auctioneers

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGHLY POLISHED TEAK BLACK AND MAHOGANISED COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TELESCOPIC SLIDING DINING TABLE AND CHAIRS BY DEOJI SIDEBOARD, CABINETS, WRITING TABLE AND BOOK CASES, BY ROBERTS RICH TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLES, ENGLISH ROLLER ORGAN, GRAMOPHONE, CLOCKS, ELECTRIC FAN AND LAMPS PLATEDWARE ORNAMENTS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on 1st floor of The French Consulate Building, Wodehouse Road, opp. Station Colaba. Very valuable handsome made to order household furniture by Roberts Deoji and Wimbridge catalogue containing, Telescopic sliding dining table, fancy mirrored sideboard, Ice box, Glass front crockery cupboard full sized chesterfield suite, Jacobian folding teapoys, Drawing room suite in 10 pieces, of sofas and chairs, Roberts cabinets and show cases mirror and panelled almirahs, Dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, low arm chairs, hatstand, store and meatsafe cupboards, best plated glass and crockeryware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 BALES FINE RAW SILK.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27 instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their room's the following on account of Insurance office concerned.

2 Bales Fine Raw Silk.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GALVANIZED ROOFING NAILS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.

51 cases Galvanized roofing nails each.
One cwt. size 2 by 5,—2 1/2,—by 4,—3 by 3.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 Second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Second hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Humber Motor Car 7 seater 4 cylinder. 15—20 H.P. with Studbaker new body in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF 47 CASES JAPAN GLASSWARE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following.

By order of the Bank concerned.
47 cases Japanese plates and balls.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street. Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH OIL PAINTINGS, PIANO, GODREJ SAFE, HOPMOBILE 7 SEATER MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), near the Siree Road, Chowpaty, on Walkeshwar Road, very valuable household furniture by Dewji Canji and known makers, comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, carved cupboards and pier tables, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, silverware, rich oil paintings, marble statues, cottage piano, Rose's folding harmonium, large musical box with playing dolls, telescope, handsome cabinets upholstered drawing room suites, rocking chairs, roll top office tables, rich carpets, table ornaments, bedsteads, brass bedstead, mirror door almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, electric ceiling fans, upholstered swings, Gramophone with records, English enamelled washing stand with mirror and bath tube Godrej safe with stand, "Hopmobile" 7 seater 4 cylinder motor car with accessories in running order, etc.

The property of Madhavdas Gocaldas Kapadia, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8, 10.

DOUGLAS McLEAN

IN

GOING—UP

A brilliant farce adapted from the famous Gaiety Theatre comedy Packed with laughter and thrills. Clever witty humour and some of the most amazing aviation feats ever seen. Fun and sensation skilfully blended.

THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN
BLOOMFIELD
AND
GIBBONS
FELIX THE CAT
PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1. As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. and 11 p.m.

WELCOME!
THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE
have utmost pleasure to announce the
OPENING THIS WEEK
of the Bombay's New Palatial Picture House

CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD

with a Grand Opening Programme which includes

A WILLIAM-FOX Production

"ANY WIFE"

Featuring Filmdom's Greatest Favourite

MISS **PEARL WHITE**

and a Screaming 2-Reel

HAROLD LLOYD COMEDY.

3 Shows Daily Commencing 6-30, 8-15, and 10.

Popular Prices including Tax.

Re. 1-8— 1—As. 12—9—6 and 3.

A Special Orchestra under the Directorship of Mr. N. S. Patloo, Late of West-End Cinema, will play appropriate music to the picture.

CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS, GRANT ROAD.

NEXT WEEK!

"EXCITEMENT"

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus—Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
WESTERN INDIA HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

(OPEN TO AFFILIATED CLUBS ONLY)

Entries are limited to 24 teams. Selections are subject to the approval of the Council.

Entrance fee of Rs. 25/- should be sent to Mr. J.C. Maitra, Hon. Treasurer, 28 Medows Street, Fort, on or before 1st October, 1924.

For further particulars apply to the Treasurer.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

SOCIETY SCOUNDREL

With Comic

CUPID STRUCK

Time and Rates as Usual

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DAILY AT 6 and 9-45 p. m.
"THE WAGES OF SIN"
With LUCY DORAINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE WELL-KNOWN STAGE SUCCESS
"Mr. WU."

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-45 p. m.
REX INGRAM'S GREAT PRODUCTION
"THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE."

FOR SAVINGS SCHOOLBOYS

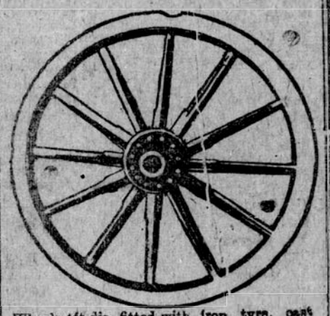
School boys take interest in
HOME SAVINGS BANK
account of the
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

They learn the habit of thrift from young age and this will enable them to be good citizens and prosperous Business-men in their future career.

STUDY YOUR
HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

FOR SALE

ARMY TRANSPORT CART WHEEL 4FT. DIA; ALSO COMPLETE CART



Wheels 4ft dia. fitted with iron tyre, cast iron hub, wooden spokes Rs. 50. per pair with axle F. O. R. BOMBAY.
Also Army Transport Carts, wooden body 6ft. x 3ft. removable sides with yoke, pole complete Rs. 100. each F. O. R. Bombay.
Steel body carts out of stock.
TERMS 25% with order, balance by V.P.P. or through Bank.
Only a few pairs of ARTILLERY WHEELS 5 ft. dia., brass hub at Rs. 100 per pair with axle f.o.r. Bombay.

APPLY TO
N. V. VELMOHAMED
159-161, Khoja Mohala, BOMBAY, No. 4
Telephone No. 24326
Telegraphic Address: "VISITOR, Bombay."

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

Depression has formed in the Southeast of the Bay and monsoon is very active in the Peninsula and the Central parts of the Country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, East Rajputana, Central India West, West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, and Madras excluding the Deccan, and local in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East United Provinces and East Central Provinces.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, Gujerat and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point Dibrugarh one and a half inches, Silchar two, Allahabad one, Sonarang half., Indore, Akola one and a half, Amraoti two, Khandwa, Rajpura, Paclunari one, Nagpur three, Cochin, Malegaon two, Ahmednagar one and a half, Poona two, Sholapur three Bijapur two, Meraura, Negapattam one, Cuddalpur, Kodrikanal one and a half, Nellore two, Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Increase in Madras Deccan and South Hyderabad.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 24th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 24th Sept. 1922.	1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 02	47 22	77 43	69 98
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 00	53 57	74 82	66 09
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) ..	0 00	52 66	84 55	66 30
Byculla (J. J Hospital) ..	0 00	57 78	77 77	72 33

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 23.

Means of observations taken at 6, a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.808 inches
Temperature of Air ..	82.4 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.6 "
Dew Point ..	76.8 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	84% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	7.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.1 "
Minimum ..	79.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	136 miles
Fall of Rain ..	0.02 inches
Total fall during month ..	7.59 "
Do. do. year ..	47.22 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 24th Sept. ..	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER | LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Sep.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
W.	24	8	22	25	1	24	1	19	19	4
		20	10	23	11		14	46	20	3
Th.	25	9	7	26	0	25	2	15	18	8
		21	9	25	1		15	21	19	2
F.	26	9	42	26	10	26	3	12	17	10
		21	51	26	3		15	59	18	2
Sat.	27	2	59	26	9	27	10	4	21	6
		14	55	26	5		22	14	19	4
Sun.	28	10	50	28	3	28	4	34	16	6
		23	11	28	3		17	2	16	2
M.	29	11	23	28	8	29	5	9	16	1
		23	50	28	10		17	35	15	4
Tu.	30	11	58	28	10	30	5	48	16	1
		..		..			18	7	14	11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th September 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the northwest of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Hissar. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both very nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1.16" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts of the province and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is locally damper than usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.25" of rain, Jaipur 0.72" and Kotah 0.11". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is in defect in upper Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in north Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj reports 0.19" of rain, Bhavnagar Para 1.70", Neemuch 0.25" and Indore 1.45". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and vapour in the air is locally above normal. Maximum temperature was as usual; the minimum was above normal at Rajkot only.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0.99" of rain, Akola 1.62", Amraoti 1.85", Nagpur 2.97", Chanda 0.42" and Raipur 0.90". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Temperature was almost normal except at Khandwa, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

The Konkan.—Marmagao reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87deg.1 (2deg. above normal) and the lowest 78deg.1 (1deg above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 1.91" of rain, Ahmednagar 1.50", Poona 2.20", Sholapur 2.70", Bijapur 1.88", Aurangabad 0.45" and Nizamabad 0.20". Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Belgaum, where the maximum alone was higher than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, southeast Madras, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, the south of the Central Provinces, Central India West and east Rajputana, and local in the east United Provinces, Kathiawar and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 0.78", Calicut 0.81", Cochin 2.17", Trivandrum 0.33", Bangalore 0.79", Madras 054" Trichinopoly 0.37", Negapatam 1.06" and Coimbatore 0.14".

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend in Hyderabad and the Central Provinces and into the Madras Deccan.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 23rd September 1924 issued from Simla.

Conditions remain slightly unsettled in the southwest of the Bay and the monsoon has strengthened in the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Malabar, Mysore and southeast Madras, and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, west Rajputana, the west Central Provinces, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Gujarat, the east Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Bassein one inch, Mergui one, Dibrugarh one and a half, Silchar one, Sonarang three, Indore one and a half, Puri, Benares one, Balasore one, Dohad one and a half, Mahasamund, Dhamtari, Chitaldrug one, Mysore two, Canal two, Madura four, Cuddapah one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
Punjab—				
Multan		9.15	5.02	+4.13
Rawalpindi		23.82	22.26	+1.56
Lahore		14.38	14.77	—0.39
Hissar		7.13	11.18	—4.05
Ambala		19.81	22.95	—3.14
Delhi		19.84	22.14	—2.30
United Provinces—				
Agra		21.06	22.90	—1.84
Mainpuri		31.35	22.18	+9.17
Jhansi		38.09	31.94	+6.94
Cawnpore		43.75	30.92	+1283
Allahabad	1.16	36.88	33.09	+3.79
Sind—				
Jacobabad		1.50	2.26	—0.76
Karachi		2.25	5.89	—3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	0.25	30.99	18.13	+1286
Jaipur	0.72	37.41	21.42	+1599
Kotah	0.11	42.86	25.63	+1723
Mount Abu	0.08	64.63	57.27	+7 36
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	0.19	7.20	13.16	—5.96
Dwarka		3.81	12.37	—8.56
Veraval		14.78	17.21	—2.43
Rajkot		23.16	24.38	—1.22
Bhavnagar Para	1.70	14.78	19.32	—4.54
Gujarat—				
Surat		41.30	37.88	+3.42
Ahmedabad		23.84	27.22	—3.38
Deesa		29.58	23.19	+6.39
Central India West—				
Neemuch	0.25	26.92	26.71	+0.21
Indore	1.45	32.46	29.38	+3.08
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore		55.89	48.42	+7.47
Saugor		38.34	40.01	—1.67
Hoshangabad		37.04	43.79	—6.15
Khandwa	0.99	24.05	25.67	—1.62
Akola	1.62	27.90	25.48	+2.42
Amraoti	1.85	21.74	26.78	—5.04
Nagpur	2.97	30.53	41.49	—1096
Chanda	0.42	30.88	44.7	—1492
Raipur	0.90	29.15	43.75	—1460
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.02	47.22	65.69	—1847
Ratnagiri	0.07	91.40	91.93	—0.53
Mormugao	0.10	85.04	84.62	+0.42
Karwar		110.21	106.49	+3.72
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	1.91	18.99	17.35	+1.64
Ahmednagar	1.50	17.76	16.48	+1.28
Poona	2.20	19.07	19.01	+0.06
Sholapur	2.70	16.02	20.30	—3.78
Bijapur	1.88	8.86	12.82	—3.96
Belgaum		41.30	37.44	+3.92
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.45	17.44	22.53	—5.09
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.20	28.14	34.36	—6.22
Hyderabad		23.13	23.40	—0.27
Malabar—				
Mangalore	0.78	127.89	105.19	+2270
Calicut	0.81	133.66	86.14	+4752
Cochin	2.17	127.36	71.37	+5599
Ceylon—				
Colombo	3.85	36.49	20.34	+1615
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.	0.04	20.41	22.99	—2.58
Masulipatam	0.02	10.11	9.84	+0.27
Bellary	0.06	11.42	17.75	—6.33
Cuddapah	0.54	15.29	14.35	+0.94
Madras	0.75	18.44	17.74	+0.70
Bangalore	0.13	23.38	5.31	+1807
Coimbatore	0.37	9.82	10.39	—0.57
Trichinopoly	1.06	9.84	9.76	—2.92
Negapatam				

ARREST OF ANOTORIOUS DACOIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KATHIAWAR, Sept. 21.

Information has just been received about the arrest of a notorious dacoit of Kariyachad named Amara Sata at a village called Moda in the Bhavanagar State Territory. Of the arrested dacoits Bhan Ransing who is alleged to have been involved in the Karyachad dacoity, has been committed to the Sessions. The case against Champ Raj, Champu Nana and other dacoits, whose complicity in the Sarsiya dacoits has been proved in the Amreli Court, will presently be proceeded with in the Sessions Court at Baroda.

JUTE CROP FINAL FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The final forecast of the jute crop for 1924 in Bengal, Behar and Orissa is published to-day. The figures are the same as in the preliminary forecast issued on the 18th instant. The acreage yield in the three provinces is 80,44,892 bales. It is less than the last year's revised total by 4,28,563 bales. The area under the jute cultivation in the three provinces is 27,32,703 acres, being a decrease of 54,805 acres.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 19/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/8.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 21/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 11/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 23/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/4.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 595.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 650.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 640.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 118¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 306.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.46-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 84.63.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.70.
London—Brussels Frcs. 91.70.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 23.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 23/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4. 12. 9 steady
Bar Silver Spot 35 1/16 quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24.
Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 21/32
Bank Demand	1/5 21/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 15/16
Fcs. Demand	572
American Dollars	306
Hongkong Dollars	165 1/2
Shanghai	236
Japan	122 3/4
Singapore	161

Market Steady.
Rentes 3 per cent 52 3/4
Berlin Cheques on London 35 1/16
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—India bought China sold—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 2 5/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

STOCKS

London, Sept. 23.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £90 3/8 —1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 5/8 —1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 1/8 —1/16
Conversion Loan £77 7/8 —1/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £100 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/4 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57 5/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 46 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 64 7/8 plus 1/4
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 54 7/8 plus 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, Sept. 23.

Stockholm	16.76
Christiania	32.30
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	23.53

New York, Sept. 23.

Demand Bills 44600

London, Sept. 23.

Exchange on London in Paris 8465
Exchange on London in Germany 18,730,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy 10189

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 23.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/5/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/4/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 23/11/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 23/12/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 23/14/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/10.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/14.

London, Sept. 23

Bar gold ready s. 92-9.
Silver ready d. 35-1.
Silver forward d. 35-1.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—China bought to cover sales. India sold to cover purchases.

GOLD.

Bombay Sept. 24.

Ready:—23-11-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Asho	23-13-0		23-12-6	23-12-6
Kartak	23-14-3		23-14-0	23-14-0

Teji Mandi.
Asho 0—4—0
Kartak 0—7—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Ready:—80-5-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Asho	80-12-0	80 10-0		80-10-0
Kartak	81- 2-0		81- 0-0	81-0-0

Tej Mandi.
Asho 0—12—0
Kartak 1— 4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 24.

After the recent decline Reuter reported today 166 to 171 points higher in New York futures. The market advanced on heavy short covering on bullish Agricultural Bureau Report. The undertone of the market is steady. Liverpool has been reported 40 to 47 points up. The market declined at the opening on hedge selling but closed steady on considerable short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd instant as follows:—

"Think that low price has been seen. Expect much higher."

The Agricultural Bureau Report published yesterday in New York and received here this morning gives the condition of the cotton crop as on the 15th September as 55.4 per cent. against 59.3 per cent on 1st and 16.9 per cent on 15th August. The report indicates a crop of 12,596,000 bales. The quantity of cotton ginned upto 16th September is 2,663,000 bales.

Estimates about the American Bureau Report received here this morning prove to be somewhat more bullish than had been generally anticipated, but notwithstanding this fact we are still of the opinion that prices are likely to touch a lower level when once the crops are moving freely. We have no confidence in the huge reaction reported from New York yesterday, but there is just a possibility that the trade may now be induced to secure some portion of their requirements in which latter case the advance may probably go somewhat further. As already mentioned in our yesterday's report the near future is uncertain and very difficult to judge, especially in view of the fact that reports now received from America are of a conflicting nature.

In sympathy with the substantial advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning firm at Rs. 451, i.e. Rs. 15 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May. At the opening a well-known Indore operator bought and the prices jumped to Rs. 454. On some profit taking the values gave way to Rs. 451. At about this level Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and the market recovered to Rs. 453 and closed at Rs. 452 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 448 and going up by a rupee on buying by a Japan House closed at Rs. 448½ at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 429 and declined to Rs. 426½ on Commission Houses and general selling. On buying by Exporters and brokers the market improved to Rs. 428 and closed at Rs. 427½. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 423 and going down to Rs. 420½ on Exporters selling closed steady at Rs. 422. F.G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 377.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, September 24.

Fully Good Broach April-May ..	448 1/2
„ Good Bengal Dec/Jan. ..	374
Fine Oomra .. Dec/Jan. ..	424 1/2
Fine Oomra .. March ..	419

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 24.

Description	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M G. Southerns ..	570	560		550

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 24.

Fully Good Broach	April-May ..	450
„ „ Bengal	Dec.-January	375
Fine Oomra ..	Dec.-Jan. ..	425
„ „ ..	March ..	421
Good Southerns	Sept. ..	540

BARLEY

London, Sept. 23

Barley, Karachi Sept./Oct. sellers 44/6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93/-.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 105/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/-.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/-.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 99/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1407/8, India 80, Central Bank 23/12 and Eastern Bank 83.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 470, Bombay Cotton 575xd., Bombay Dyeing 811/4, Bradbury 570, Century 411/4, Cent. India 553/12, Colaba Land 175, Coorla 197/8, Crescent 268/12xd., Dawn 672/8, Fazulbhoy 950xd., Gokak 112/8, Ind. Bleaching 221/4xd., Ind. Malwa 421/4, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 225, Kohinoor 1400, Luxmi Cotton 4830 Madhowji 303/12, Mathuradas 340, M. Petit 2900, Meyer Sassoon 145xd., New Great 432/8, New City 365, Pearls 592/8xd., Phoenix 506xd., Simplex 292/8, Swan 950, Tata Mill 235, Swadeshi 612/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1825xd.

MISCELLENOUS.

Alcock 191/4, Bombay Burma 327/8, Bombay Burma N.I. 77/8, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/10, Bombay Tramway 89/6, Bombay Steam 72/8, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni ord. 77/8, Kanti defd. 180, New India Insur. 15, Tata Iron ord. 14/4, Tata Iron defd. 55, Tata Hydro. 740xd., and Scindia Steam 8/13.

London, Sept. 23.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China £19 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £130
National Bank of India Ltd. £42 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 3/16
P and O Banking Corporation, Ltd. £10

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS,

MESSRS, PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 24.

New York Market, 23rd Sept., 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
22.16	Oct.	22.16 —	23.10+94	23 87	+171
21.57	Dec.			23.25	+168
21.59	Jan.		22.55+96	23.27	+168
21.88	Mar.			23.57	+169
22.09	May.			28.75	+166

On 22nd New York Spot, 22.40 —40; New Orleans 21.20 —45.

Agricultural Bureau Report:—The United States of America department of Agriculture in its report on the cotton crop states that the condition of the crop, as on 15th Sept. is 55.4 per cent (against 59.3 as on 1st Sept. and 54.9 as on 15th August), and indicates a yield of 12,596,000 bales. Cotton ginned upto the 16th September is 2,663,000 bales.

Telegraphic market advices:—Heavy short covering on Agricultural Bureau Report supplied by hedge selling. Market steady at the advance. October highest 23.90; lowest 21.90 (12 noon). Range 200 points.

Liverpool Market, 23rd September 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery,	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
12.66	Oct.	12.50—16	12.52—14	13.13	+47
12.49	Jan.	12.32—17	12.33—16	12.93	+44
12.57	Mar.			12.99	+42
12.60	May.			13.01	+41
12.54	July.			12.94	+40
	Egyptian				
19.05	Nov.			19.50	+45
18.05	Jan.			18.50	+45

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 225,000. Light rains Eastern belt. Heavy rains New Orleans district. Entire belt generally fair.

(2) Agricultural Bureau Report unexpectedly bullish and caused heavy short covering. While advance may proceed further, we do not think advance will hold in view of weight of hedge selling to come as indicated by heavy ginnings.

American cross rate 4.46.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Future Delivery Prices.

September	12.89—.19
October	12.51—.15
January	12.32—.17
March	12.41 .16
July	12.38—.16
Egyptians.—	
November	18.85
January	17.85
March	17.45

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C. Liverpool.—

September	13.54 plus .46
October	13.13 „ .47
November	12.95 „ .45
December	12.90 „ .45
January	12.93 „ .44
February	12.96 „ .44
March	12.99 „ .42
April	12.99 „ .41
May	13.01 „ .41
June	12.94 „ .40
July	12.94 „ .40

Tone.—Strong.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 360 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bale

Mid. Americans Spot.—

Universal Standard good inquiry 13.22

Egyptian F G F. Sakellaridis. 24.60

New York 11 A Mu As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	22.07
January	21.47
March	21.78
New York Noon Call.—	
October	22.02
January	21.43
March	21.72
New Orleans 10 a.m.—	
October	22.19
January	22.44
New York 12-30 p.m.—	
October	23.15
January	22.66
March	22.86

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

CLOSING PRICES.

September	22.30 plus .45
October	21.00 „ .45
November	19.05 „ .45
December	18.90 „ .45
January	18.50 „ .45
February	18.25 „ .36
March	18.05 „ .30
April	18.00 „ .30
May	17.93 „ .30
June	17.87 „ .30
July	17.78 „ .30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

M. G. Bengal.	
Good	10.00
Fully Good	10.40
Fine	10.80
No. 1 Oomra.—	
Good	10.20
Fully Good	10.70
Fine	11.20
M. G. Broach —	
Good	10.40
Fully Good	10.80
Fine	11.20
M. G. Scinde.—	
Good	9.90
Fully Good	10.40
Fine	10.70

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Market was quiet but with fair enquiry and scattered cloth sales. Yarns were irregular.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Sept. 23.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	88,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Day's Exports to Continent	26,000
Futures at New York.	
October	23.87 plus .1.71
January	23.3? „ .1.68
March	23.56 „ .1.68
May	23.75 „ .1.66
Spot Cotton at New York	24.15 „ .1.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	22.88 „ .1.68
Futures at New Orleans	
January	23.10 „ .1.72
October	22.88 „ .1.73
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	18
Silver Foreign mined	69 1/8

WOOL SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.

Wool sales closed to-day firm. Sold 17,434 bales.

Vicanere First White lowest 28d. and highest 32d.

Vicanere Average White lowest 19d. and highest 26d.

Kandahar First White lowest 19½d. and highest 21½d.

Kandahar medium White lowest 17½d. and highest 19d.

WHEAT

London, Sept. 23.

Choice White Karachi Sept./Oct. buyers 59

Soft Red Karachi Sept./Oct. nominal 58

Tone:—firmer with fair trade.

Cargo. Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. paid for Jan./Feb. shipment 54/9

Cargo. Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. loading. paid 58/4 1/2

Cargo Choice White Karachi paid for Oct. shipment 59/3

Londin, Sept. 23.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. Sept./Oct sellers 56.

Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. Sept./Oct sellers 57/3

Tone:—Dull and in buyers favour.

Australian was firm with a fair trade. Closed for Sept./Oct sellers at 59/6.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept 24 1924 (6-30 p m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	52 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	53 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	12 12 0	13 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 4 0	12 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13 6 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 55-15	82 0 0	16 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	80 0 0	16 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75 0 0	15 4 0
Teeiseed, Black ..	73 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, Whits..	13 8 0	14 2 0
Groundnuts.. ..	80 0 0	15 12 0
Mowraseed	10 0 0	10 8 0
Barley	44 0 0	6 12 0
Castorseed	92 0 0	18 14 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	43 0 0	5 15 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May ..	8 0 9	
Wheat, Sept ..	7 10 6	
Linseed, May ..	13 10 9	
Linseed, Sept. ..	13 8 3	
Groundnuts D/J ..	71 8 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asho	95 4 0	
Teelseed Gajar 85/15 D/J	16 6 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 6 0	
Gujrat Castorseed Vaishakh	79 10 0	

SEEDS

London, Sept. 23.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was better in tone especially the new crop plate. There was good trade in old crop. Closed steady for Sept./Oct. paid at £20 1/2

Cottonseed Bombay was easier and closed at £11.—buyers for Sept./Oct shipment.

Castorseed, Bombay was firm. Quoted for Sept./Oct. shipment to Hull at £30 3/4

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 23.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct./Dec. sellers 22/3

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan./March sellers 22/6

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 20/1 1/2

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan./March sellers 22/8

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan. March sellers 22/8

Tone:—Steady with little demand at late rates—sellers are asking rather higher prices

SUGAR.

Bombay, Sept. 24.

Ready prices both for Java and Mauritius Crystal Sugar have declined about 2 annas per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2900 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake. So also Transhipment rates have dropped by 2 annas per cwt.

As regards our Forward Market there have been irregular fluctuations Oct-Dec. Shipment (Java Sugar) have given way by 4d. per cwt. Beet Sugar Prices are steadier by about a pence. Mauritius Crystal Sugar Prices for Sept-Oct. and Oct.-Nov-Dec. Shipment have witnessed a drop of 2 and 1d. respectively in yesterday's closing quotations.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/8 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/6 per cwt.
Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 22/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.

CONTINENTAL BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 21/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

R. R. B. BEET SUGAR:—
Shipment Nov-Dec. Sh. 22 per cwt. F.B.H.

MAURITIUS CRYTAL SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/4 per cwt.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 24

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Anmedabad Advance ..	472-8	..	472-8
Bombay Cotton ex-divi. ..	575	..	475
Bombay Dyeing	825-10	7-8-12-815	17-8-810
Century	420 11-4	10-11-4-416-4	16-4-411-4
Nagpur	561-4-52-8	51-4-557-8	553-12
Colaba	178-12-77-8	75-177-8	175
Crescent ex-divi	270-67-8	68-12-270	218-12
Indore ex divi	423-12-17-8	20-422-8	421-4
Kohinoor	1400	..	1400
New Great	443-12-31-4	27-8-435	37 8-432-8
Pearl ex-divi.	602-8-593-12	92-8-595	592-8
Phoenix ex-divi.	560	..	560
Bharucha ex-divi.	120	..	120
Simplex	298 12-90	91-4-292-8	292-8
Swan ex-divi.	950	..	965
Swadesh	602-8-595-605	600-603-12	613-12
Pabni ex-divi.	382-8	..	385
Fazal ex-divi.	965-52-8	60-57-8-961-4	950
Mathuradas	240	..	240
Tata Mill	245	..	235
Globe	70	..	70
Mysore ex-divi.	121-4	..	120
Madhavji	310-1-4	302-8	5-303-12
Finlay ex-divi.	730	..	745
Gokak	112-8	..	112-8
Edward Sassoon	205	..	205
Meyer Sassoon	121-4	..	145
Alcock	195	..	191-4
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	330	..	327-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	89-6	..	89-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy ..	75	..	72-8
Bundi Cement	10-8	..	10-8
Central E. Mining	28	..	28
Indian Cement	55	..	55
Tata Steel Ordy.	14-8	..	14-4
Tata Steel Defd. ..	55	55	55

Shipment Sept.-Oct. Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 21/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

LINSEED

London, Sept. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept./Oct. done £22 1/2

Linseed Tone Linseed Plate new crop chiefly dealt in old crop steady.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Oct./Dec. sellers 41/6

Raw Months Jan./April paid 40/9

BUREAU REPORT

Washington, Sept. 23.

The U. S. A. Department of Agriculture in its report on the cotton crop states that the condition of the crop, as on 15th. Sept. is 55.4 per cent and forecasts a production of 12,596,000 bales. Cotton ginned up to the 16th Sept. is 2,663,000 bales.

METAL REPORT

London, Sept. 23.

Tin Block £229

London, Sept. 23.

English best Selected Copper £65 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62
Copper Brazers £83
Yellow Metal £7 7/8
Hard Spelter £28
Corrugated Sheets £18 3/4

BRASS.

Bombay, September. 24.

	Per md	Rs	a	p
Brass English	3/4	61	0	0
Do	1	62	0	0
Do	1 1/4	61	0	0
Do	1 1/2	61	0	0
Do	1 3/4	61	0	0
Do	2	61	0	0

COPPER

Bombay, September 24.

	Per md	Rs	a	p
Copper, English	3/4	66	0	0
Copper	1	66	8	0
Copper	1 1-4	66	0	0
Copper, American ..	1 1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2	67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	6	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		53	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4		59	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		58	12	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		58	12	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		66	0	0
American Copper 3-4		67	0	0
„ „ „ to 1		67	8	0
„ „ „ 1 1-4		67	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 24

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0	15	0
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	1	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No 6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house ..	..No 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	..No: 40—1	1	8	3
„	..No. 42—2	1	11	3
„	..No 20	1	2	0
„	..No 32	1	6	0

RAPESEEDS

London, Sept. 23.

Feroz pore Real Bold Sept./Oct. sellers £22 5/8

Toria Sept./Oct. sellers £22 7/8

Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct. sellers £22 7/8

Toria Calcutta paid for Sept./Oct. £21 3/4 shipment to Rotterdam.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 23.

Para Up River Fine, spot Nov./Dec. 14 3/4

Plantation, First Latex Crepe, spot Oct. 14 5/8. Steady and only small business done

POONA RACES.

2ND MEETING—2ND DAY.

CANTERBURY LAMB TO THE FORE AGAIN.

Yesterday's meeting at Poona was only moderately attended possibly because it was a mid-week affair, and on account of the uncertainty of the weather. Heavy rain overnight and light showers in the morning did the course no good but in spite of this the sport witnessed was of a very interesting nature. Well backed horses were generally in the picture so backers had no cause for complaint.

In a full card of ten events their were two big outsiders—Golden Square and Trafalgar, the former giving Mr. Galstaun his first win this season.

The big prize went to Mr. Vernon when his Canterbury Lamb won the Aga Shamshuddin Plate for him. It was a splendid victory and Trainer Harrison is to be congratulated for getting this gelding into such fine trim. It was again Harrison's day amongst the trainers, his Unruly, completing a nice treble for him on winning the second division of the Stewards' Plate.

Two wins sent Townsend up into first position amongst leading jockey. Morris also rode with great success yesterday and brought off a nice double for Mr. Vernon.

Details:—

THE RIPON PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr G D Shuttleworth's CYLVERN 7-7 Townsend .....
Mr Heath's ISLAND LORD 8-3 Donnelly ...
Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and T Harrison's BRITOMART 9-13 Morris .....
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DAPHNIS 8-9 Sheldon .....

Did not run:—Stormont and Pin Money.

Also Ran:—Volsure 9-6 Bowley; Dollarina 9-3 Dobie, Cookie 8-12 Ritchie, Aspasia 8-7 Aldridge; Lomo 8-4 Audas.

The Race:—A good start and on settling down Cylvern raced in front of Volsure and Britomart. Island Lord moved up on the outside at the fourth furlong and was running prominently. Daphnis showed out among the others. Clyvern kept her lead and brought her field into the straight. Island Lord came up on the outside and joined her. A fine race home saw Cylvern a comfortable winner by ¼ a length. Britomart was an indifferent third 4 lengths away, and Daphnis fourth 2 lengths behind.

Time:—1 minute 17 4/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 30-8. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 14.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-8. Places Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 8.

Trainer:—R Bence.
Favourite—Britomart and Cylvern.

THE RIPON PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250 and third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr Frank's ERINITE 8-5 A T Harrison ... 1
Mr G K Fellowe's MARTENORA 8-7 Buckley 2
Nawabzada Sayeed's LADY RITA 8-1 Purtoosingh .....
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARROWY 7-10 Sheldon 4

Did not run:—Gilray, Some Scribe, Zea and Milk Maid.

Also Ran:—Bridal Blush 9-7 A C Walker, Bell's Life 9-7 Ritchie, Mimi 9-1 Audas, Golden Vision 8-11 Morris, Duckbird 8-9 Burn.

The Race:—The barrier rose to a perfect start. As soon as they were released Bell's Life flashed out for a brief space. Then Arrowy came to the front and cut a fast pace from Martenora, Bell's Life, Erinite (on the outside) and Lady Rita. Bridal Blush was racing in the bunch with Duckbird last. Arrowy maintained his lead till the home turn where the field closed in. Martenora was first into the straight with Arrowy and Erinite close on her heels. In the run home Erinite drew out and went away to win comfortably from Martenora who was under the whip. Lady Rita came up strong near home and displaced Arrowy. Won by 1¾ lengths, 1¾ lengths separated second and third, 1¼ lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.

First Tote paid—Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14/8, Rs. 20/8 and Rs. 32/8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 7/8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 10.

Trainer:—T Harrison.
Favourite.—Arrow and Erinite.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr H B Sorabjee's RACKLE 8-9 Townsend 1
Capt J B Browne's CORISANDE 6-11 F Black 2
Messrs M C Patel and T Harrison's STEEL BLUE 7-1 S Black 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAUCE 9-1 Sheldon .....

Did not run:—Golden Square.

Also Ran:—School Boy 9-7 Bowley, Bold Danby 9-4 Morris, Rabalto 9-0 Clarke, Musk Rat 7-11 Harrison, Cap-a-Pie 7-7 Ritchie, Catchup 7-3 S J Meekings, Sarsaparilla 7-3 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—A wretched start saw Catchup and Cap-a-Pie badly left. Corisande dashed out with the lead and led by a couple of lengths from Steel Blue, Bold Danby, Rackle and Sauce. Past the sixth furlong Catchup up caught up his field and was running in the bunch. Nearing the 5th furlong Steel Blue took the lead and was followed by Corisande, Bold Danby, Rackle, Sauce and Catchup. Approaching the turn Rackle and Corisande closed in. Bold Danby retired at this stage. Rackle had no difficulty in disposing of Corisande up the straight and won easily by 1 length, 3½ lengths separated Steel Blue from Corisande, while Sauce was an indifferent fourth 2 lengths away. Catchup finished fifth.

Time:—1 minute 45 4/5 seconds.

First Tote paid—Win Rs. 49/8. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 37 and Rs. 27.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 14/8, Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 18.

Trainer:—D Greenhalgh (Jnr.).
Favourite.—Catchup.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr Eve's HAPPY TIMES 7-4 Ritchie ...
Mr P G Singhanee's RAKINGS 7-7 A C Walker 2
Mr R S Captain's WHITE DART 6-11 S Black 3
Mr J N De Souza's MY REALM 8-5 Townsend .....

Did not run:—Starboard, Magical, Lucky Lad, Aldergrove, George Phillips.

Also Ran:—Danzig 9-3 Sheldon, Dugald Dalgetty 8-12 Harrison; Redcot 7-7 Burn, Gilray 7-2 F. Black, Allensmore I 6-12 Purtoosingh.

The Race.—The barrier ascended to a perfect start. Dugald Dalgetty was the first to find his legs but quickly resigned to Rakings who now made the pace from White Dart. Dugald Dalgetty, My Realm, Allensmore and Gilray. Redcot and Danzig brought up the rear. As the field neared the 4th furlong, Happy Times improved his position and was racing prominently on the outside. Danzig trailed the field. Dugald Dalgetty fell away at the 3rd furlongs. Rakings maintained his lead and was first up the straight hotly pursued by White Dart. Happy Times challenged at this stage and gained the verdict comfortably by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths separated Rakings and White Dart, 2 lengths away finished My Realm.

Time:—1 minute 45 3/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 65. Places Rs. 22/8, Rs. 33/8 and Rs. 53.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 11/8 and Rs. 23.

Trainer:—C Jennings.
Favourite.—Redcot

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000- second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr T M Goculdas' RARITY 8-0 Dobie ...
Mr Yussuf Haroon's CESSATION 9-2 Easton .....
Mr Noble's WADI 7-2 Townsend 3
Mr T M Goculdas' STABILITY 8-9 Audas 4

All Ran.

Also Ran:—Karikata 9-12 Burn, Marshal Petain 9-3 A C Walker, Trade Mark 9-1 Bowley, Anaiza 9-0 Sheldon, Bahadurulmulk 8-1 Harrison, Silver Streak 8-12 Thompson, Moyeed 8-12 Barnett, Gosub 8-12 Morris, Arab Knight 8-8 S J Meekings, Alder 8-3 Clarke, Sahoo 7-10 M. Hoyt.

The Race.—Bahadurulmulk refused to line up and was sent back the other way round. They were despatched to a fairly good start. Rarity was the quickest out of the gate but he was soon headed by Silver Streak who showed the way to Marshal Petain, Rarity, Sahoo, Karikata and Wadi. Stability was slow in leaving the barrier and brought up the rear for a while. Past the 5th furlong Alder worked his way up and was running second to Silver Streak. Cessation was also running prominently on the outside. At the 3rd furlong Stability moved up to fourth position. At this juncture Silver Streak retired. Rarity assumed command and led into the straight with Cessation on the outside. In the run home Rarity sailed away an easy winner by 7 lengths, Wadi came up under the whip and placed third, 5 lengths behind 4 lengths separated fourth.

Time:—1 minute 58 1/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50/8. Places Rs. 20 Rs. 26 and Rs. 25/8.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 13.

Trainer:—Mahomed Ali.
Favourite.—Gosub.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. Division I.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; and third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr J C Galstaun's GOLDEN SQUARE 7-10 Clarke 1
Mr F M Garda's CHUMMY 8-1 Ritchie 2
Mr Eve's GREEN MALT 8-6 A C Walker 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's SCANDALOUS 7-9 Sheldon 4

Did not run:—Ship's Biscuit, and Foreman.

Also Ran:—Murmansk 9-2 Morris; Husky 8-13 Townsend; Tarvie 8-6 Dobie, Golden Fancy 8-4 Buckley, Discobolus 8-3 Audas, Bouillotte 8-1 Burn, Magical Mike 7-7 Harrison.

The Race:—After some delay the starter got them away on fairly level terms. Discobolus flashed out but soon made way for Chummy who cut a fast pace from Scandalous, Murmansk, Green Malt and Husky. After a couple of furlongs were covered Green Malt worked his way up on the rails and was running second to Chummy the others following in practically the same order. Chummy maintained his lead and looked a winner up the straight until hotly challenged by Golden Square who came on the outside. A fine race home saw Golden Square gain the verdict by a neck, Walker rode hard on Green Malt and placed him third 2 lengths behind. Scandalous came up again near home and finished fourth a neck away.

Time:—1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 581. Places Rs. 84/8, Rs. 22/8, and Rs 31.
Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 18/8 and Rs. 11/8.

Trainer:—E S Godfrey.
Favourite.—Chummy and Scandalous.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. Vernon's CANTERBURY LAMB 8-8, ... Morris 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s WASP 7-6 Clarke 2
Mr. Eve's THE COUNT 7-9 A C Walker ... 3
Mr. Eve's DICK TURPIN 8-3 Bowley 4

Not run: Bell Metal and Greenfinch.

Also Ran:—Swithin 8-11 Townsend, Light Jester 8-5 Dobie, Aquilegia 8-1 Buckley, Coleby 7-12 Burn.

The Race.—A splendid start saw Swithin the quickest away followed by Coleby, Canterbury Lamb, Dick Turpin, The Count and Aquilegia with Wasp bringing up the rear. Swithin maintained his lead till the 5th furlong where Coleby assumed command. The next in order were Swithin, Dick Turpin and Canterbury Lamb. Wasp was now running last but one with Light Jester the whipper-in. Coley brought his field along to the turn where Canterbury Lamb showed out slightly in front of Dick Turpin. Canterbury Lamb went on up the straight and won without being troubled by 1 length. Wasp came up with a tremendous rush near home and placed second 3/4 length behind, a neck separated Dick Turpin the fourth horse who lost his place to The Count in the last few strides.

Time.—1 min. 45 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 12.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 7-8 Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7-8.

Favourite.—Canterbury Lamb and The Count.

Trainer.—T Harrison.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.

Mr. Eve's NICETY 7-8 A C Walker 1
Mr. R R S.'s GREENFINCH 8-3 Clarke ... 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's WHISPERING 7-2 Sheldon 3
Mr T M Thaddeus' GOLDGAINER 8-1 Burn 4

Not run: Cyphius, Surya Kumari, Canterbury Lamb, Cintra.

The Race:—They moved out in straggling fashion Greenfinch immediately jumped to the front and led from Nicety who was followed by Whispering and Goldgainer. When they had gone a furlong Nicety was at the head of affairs chased by Greenfinch. After a gap came Goldgainer and Whispering. Nicety led into the straight where he was joined by Greenfinch. The two raced abreast the whole way up the straight Nicety going the better by ½ a length, 8 lengths behind finished Whispering and ½ length away was Goldgainer.

Time.—1min. 16 2/5 secs

First Tote paid Win Rs. 30-8. Places Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.

Second Tote paid Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 7.

Favourite.—Greenfinch.

Trainer.—J. Robinson.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Vernon's UNRULY 8-0 Morris 1
Mr. Heath's MAGICAL 7-12 Donnelly 2
Mr. C N Wadia's FRENCH BRIAR 7-9 F. Black 3
Mr. A S Fezi's BELVEDE 8-1 Burn 4

Not run: Miss Evans, Divide, Lucky Lad.

Also Ran:—Kaser Girl 9-2 Sheldon, Krishnakumari 8-12 Bowley, Moonshiner 8- A C Walker, Huon River 8-5 Dobie, Princess Fari 7-8 Townsend, Belle Syme 7-7, S Black.

The Race.—After some trouble the barrier ascended to a good start. French Briar was the first to show out but was soon headed by Unruly. As soon as the field settled down Unruly made the pace from Belle Syme and after a slight gap came Belvedere. French Briar, Kaser Girl and Magical. Huon River brought up the rear. Unruly and Belle Syme raced abreast till the bend where the latter weakened. Unruly led into the straight where he went away to win hard hel'd by 1½ lengths. Magical drew out of the bunch but could make no impression on the winner, ½ length separated French Briar who came up with a rush near home to beat Belvedere out of third place by a short head.

Time.—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 27-8. Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 38 and Rs. 26-8.
2nd Tote paid win Rs. 15. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15-8.

Favourite.—Unruly.
Trainer: T. Harrison.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 3,000- second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. M H Sharaballi's TRAFALGAR 7-11 Thompson 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's BARONET 8-7 Sheldon 2
Mr. A H Shushtary's JOHUR 7-12 Townsend 3
Messrs A K Esa and A Jusub's SANNAYET 9-0 Dobie 4

Not run: Huntsman and Napoleon.

Also Ran:—Shums 8-13 Audas, Vazirulmulk 8-10 S J Meekings, Summerton 8-9 Barnett, Confederacy 8-4 F. Black, Khataf 8-3 McQuade, Dirran 8-2 Burn, Sinnan 7-12 M. Hoyt, Million 7-3 S Black.

The Race.—As soon as they were let off Shums dashed into the lead and made the running from Khataf, Million, Johur, Trafalgar and Baronet. Summerton brought up the rear. There was no change in this order till the 7th furlongs where Million worked up and wrested command from Shums. After Shums came Khataf, Johur and Trafalgar. Baronet was racing in the bunch. Nearing the 4th furlong Johur improved his position and was running second to Million. Shums retired at this stage. Soon after this Baronet raced into the lead his nearest attendants being Johur, Trafalgar and Sannayet. Baronet looked a winner when he was hotly challenged on the outside by Trafalgar who gained the verdict by 2 lengths, ½ length separated second and third, 5 lengths third and fourth.

Time.—2 mins. 30 4/5 secs.

1st Tote paid win Rs. 172. Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 24.
2nd Tote paid Win Rs. 62. Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 10.

Favourite.—Baronet.
Trainer.—Owner.

POONA RACES.

Turf Expert's clients are regularly getting largest Dividend horses and a number of Wins and several Places.

FOR EVERY RACE DAY.

To enable punters going to Poona to get the Cards in time next Saturday's cards will be ready for sale on Friday. Do not miss these exclusive selections.

RUPEES FIVE ONLY.

TARAPOREVALA

190, Hornby Road.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

In the share market jutes in the absence of outside support and speculative enquiry ruled quiet with only a limited business passing. In coals there was no material change. In teas Poobongs, Central Cachar East India, Phaskawa, Naga Hills, Loobah Tehapara and Eastern Cachars were all marked up. Miscellaneous were dull. Cottons were unchanged. Government securities were firm. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent loan 1945-55 97/14, 5 1/2 per cent war bonds 1925 102/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/12.
Banks:—Central Bank of India 24.

Railways:—Arakan Light Railway 71, Amritsar Patti Railway 130, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway ord 142, Futwa Islampur Railway 60/8, Myurbhanj Railway 50/8.
Cottons:—Agra United 2, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 27/4, Dunbar 195, Kesoram 4/2.
Jutes:—Auckland 254, Bally 229, Clive 427/8, Dalhousie 415, Fort Gloster 959 Howrah 45/10, Kankinarrah 420, Lawrence pref. 111, Naihati 412, Nuddea 49, Standard 415, Union 569, Waverley 7/14.
Coals:—Baraboni 13, Burrakur 31, Central Dharmaband 1/6, Chatabar 2/12, Gopalichuck 12/12, Nazira 14/6, Talchar 6/4.
Miscellaneous:—Hooghly Flour 28/8, Behar Rice 1/8, British India Corporation ord 4/6 Tea Companies:—Attal 20/12, Bishnauth 30/12, Central Cachar 108, Eastern Cachar 180, East India 22/12, Hasmara 71, Hattikhira 50/12, Joybirpara 30, Loobah fully paid 14/12, Ledo 293, Manbvie 12/4, Faiabil 18/8, Phaskowa 151, Peobong 16/4, Rajbari 14/4, Rajnagar 145, Rutema 17/8, Seguli 29/12, Tellapara 452/8, Teen Ali 15/8, Tirrihannah 27/12, Titagur 28/12 Tokvar 35/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and twenty-three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and three-fourth pence.

INDIA AND SPIRITUALISTIC FEDERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

Mr. V. D. Rishi has been unable to proceed to Paris to represent India at the general meeting of the International Spiritualistic Federation owing to the want of support from the Indian public.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF DOCUMENTS.

SECOND ACCUSED ALSO ACQUITTED.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla.)

Emperor
vs.
(1) Manilal Dalpatbhai.
(2) Jethalal Manilal.

It was already reported that the accused No. 1, having been found not guilty by the jury was acquitted and that the jury being divided in their verdict as to accused. No. 2 His Lordship had reserved passing order in his case till Wednesday, the 24th inst.

On Wednesday morning, his Lordship on giving judgment in the case of accused No. 2, observed that he had fully considered the case of the accused No. 2. The principal accused was accused No. 1 i.e. Manibhai Dalpatbhai and he had been unanimously found not guilty by the jury. The accused No. 2 was merely the servant of the accused No. 1 and even if he i.e. accused No. 2 were found guilty he would guilty in a minor degree. The prosecution did not call Keshavlal or the plaintiff in the suit in the High Court. The case for the prosecution rested on suspicions although grave and it was really a weak case. Under the circumstances his Lordship did not think it desirable to retry the case against accused No. 2 and so acquitted him.

This case was the last of the Sessions which thereafter came to a termination.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN SIND.

BOMBAY GOVT. RESOLUTION.

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

At the meeting of the Legislatice Council held on the 29th of July 1924, the following Resolution, notice of which had been given by several Hon. Members from Sind, was moved by Haj. Abdulla Haroon, M.L.C.:—

"This Council recommends to Government that no revision settlement in Sind be undertaken or enforced before the expiry of twenty years from the date of the last revision."

This Resolution was accepted by Government at the request of the representatives of the Sind Rural Constituencies who approached Government for its acceptance on the understanding that the acceptance of the Resolution does not affect the new rates of assessment which will be imposed upon lands which will receive water supply from canals depending on the Lloyd Barrage as soon as the latter is completed. The imposition of such rates is part of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme which has received the sanction of the Legislative Council and is essential to the financial stability of the Scheme. The Commissioner in Sind has been accordingly informed that all revision settlement proceedings for which the period of 20 years has not elapsed since the last revision, should be stopped and that the revised rates of assessment sanctioned recently for the Warah Taluka of the Larkana District should also not be recovered.

PROTECTION TO PAPER INDUSTRY.

MR. ADVANI'S EVIDENCE.

The Tariff Board examined, on Wednesday, Mr. Advani of Messrs. J. P. Advani and Co., Bombay.

In his statement Mr. Advani said that a tariff on paper would harm the general printing trade in this country, which had to stand the competition of Germany and England. If protection were to be given, it should be given only to those lines specialised by the Indian Paper Mills. The Indian Paper Mills manufactured only M. F. Printings and antique papers, and they seemed to be doing well in these two grades. He gave the instance of a Calcutta mill offering glazed wood-free paper at 5as. 10½ pies per lb. C.I.F. Bombay, and if Indian mills were able to keep such rates for 100 tons, they did not require protection. The job lots supplied by these mills also contained splendid paper. Their antique paper was also sold in competition with foreign paper. For "packings and wrappings" also no protection should be given. In regard to Bank paper he knew of an Indian mill manufacturing that kind of paper which it was able to sell at a lower rate than the foreign sort. The mills should not fritter away, he said, their energies in manufacturing all kinds of paper but should specialise on a few grades only. Such qualities as marble paper and chrome paper are not manufactured in India and they did not require protection. Strawboards also, which were not made in India, needed no protection.

R. U. & V. LITHO WORKS' STATEMENT.

The Ravi Udaya and Vijaya Litho Works at Ghatkoper in their statement stated that duty on coated, high class art and glazed paper should not be increased, as the lithographic printing industry in this country would suffer considerably, and Europe would then be in a position to import match labels, pictures etc., printed on coated and art paper at a much cheaper rate than the Indian lithographic presses would be able to offer. In giving protection to paper mills, the Board would have to remember that another branch of the same industry,—namely the litho printing industry—would suffer, as Indian mills did not manufacture glazed or coated printing paper. They suggested that the Government should either forego or reduce the duty on glazed paper, and increase that on the sort of paper made by Indian Mills, which would then give a measure of protection to Indian Mills. Only when the Indian mills were able to make the art paper, the Government could consider the question of protecting it against foreign competition.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, F. M. Pigott was charged with theft at the instance of Sakharam Khopkar.

Sergeant Bailey conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case as deposed by the prosecution were that the complainant was an ex-sepoy, who had served in the last war, and was selling copies of "Indian Daily Mail" on Monday, near the Whiteaway and Laidlaw's at about 5 p.m. when the accused called the complainant and took to his rooms in the Queen's Mansion Hotel, Fort. When the accused and complainant reached the Hotel the accused asked for the complainant's delivery book and copies of "Indian Daily Mail" which the complainant gave him thinking that he wanted to become a subscriber. But immediately the accused got annoyed and forcibly took away from the complainant's person his "General Service Medal" and "Victory Medal" which were pinned to his coat. When the complainant asked the accused for explanation he became still more annoyed and drove him out. The complainant then lodged a complaint with the police whereupon Sub-Inspector, Mahomed Akbar went to the accused's premises. Sub-Inspector Mahomed Akbar had to phone and call Deputy Inspector Karnick as the accused got boisterous. Upon the arrival of the Deputy Inspector Karnick the accused was sitting in the dining-room and the police officers found that the complainant's property viz., the book copies of "Indian Daily Mail" and war medals which were taken possession of by the police on the presence of a Panch."

In the course of his evidence one of the prosecution witnesses said that the accused was drunk at the time. The accused he was cross-examination asked the witness if he (the witness) could describe how he was drunk.

Magistrate:—"The condition could better be described?"

The accused in his defence said that he took the medals from the complainant's person because he thought that the complainant was not entitled to wear them. The accused got annoyed and was extremely sorry for the incident. The accused had no intention of committing the theft and prayed that Mr. Macklin would be kind enough to bind him down and let go.

Mr. Macklin convicted the accused and sentenced him to [illegible] imprisonment.

"A FAMILY HEIR-LOOM"?

"That is a family heir-loom" was the statement of the accused, David Abraham, who was put up before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of possessing a sword-stick.

The facts of the case were that on certain information the Bombay Police searched the accused's place at Kurla in connection with certain police investigation when the police found the sword-stick in possession of the accused.

His Worship ordered that the case of the accused be transferred to Kurla.

CORONER'S COURT

DEATH BY OPIUM POISONING.

Khatijabai (55) a Mahomedan women was suffering from fever and also complained of pain in the chest. She was under the treatment of a doctor who had given her a bottle of medicine while her son brought a bottle of liniment for external application. Both the bottles were kept on a table together. Khatijabai by mistake took a dose of liniment and became unconscious. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died. Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday when the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning which was apparently self-administered.

FRACTURE OF SKULL.

Inspector Naden of the Mahim Police Station placed (1) Arjun Vithu, (2) Manipat Ramji and (3) Babu Babaji, before Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, on Tuesday, when the inquest touching the death of Ramchandra Sagoon was resumed. It will be remembered Ramchandra along with two others was brutally assaulted by some persons on the evening of the 12th instant and the three persons above named were arrested on suspicion by the police for the alleged assault which culminated in the death of Ramchandra a few hours hence.

Inspector Naden led the evidence while suspect No. 2 was defended by Mr. Vithal Nadak, pleader.

Pundlik Narayen, a mill-hand said the deceased was his uncle. Witness went with deceased to the Ganpati procession. When they were returning, near the wadi they saw six persons. The three suspects were among the six. All on a sudden Ramchandra, the deceased shouted "Baba re mela" (I am dead). Witness turned round and saw Ramchandra lying on the road and saw suspect No. 3 striking him with a stick. When witness tried to pick up the deceased, he too was struck on the head and back. Water was brought for Ramchandra but he was dead. Witness became unconscious and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Some further evidence was then led supporting the last witness and implicating the three suspects in the scrimmage and the jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull resulting from his having been struck on the head with a stick by one of the suspects who apparently aided and abetted each other in assaulting him.

"ACCIDENTAL DEATH."

Mr. A. R. King Coroner, concluded inquest toudhing the death of Nurddin Mohomedal who was knocked down by a motor car on Sunday afternoon and subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

(Continued from column 6.)

the League on Saturday last, Mr. Vazirally Bundeally presiding. There was in all 11 competitors. There was an interesting discussion on the subject. The president in the course of his remarks observed that if the poor were educated, they would easily realise the importance of and also practice sanitary principles in their every day life; that instead of wasting time by sittin in hotels, workmen should take advantage of night schools; and that if there were as many schools in Bombay as there are hotels, illiteracy and insanitation would vanish of their own accord. He was also pleased to give a donation to the Boy's Club of the school. After distribution of prizes to the first and second best speakers and after a vote of thanks to the chair and distribution of tea, the interesting function was brought to a close.

THANKSGIVING HIGH MASS.

The Annual thanksgiving Solemn High Mass of Traders and Mercantile Firms in Bombay will be celebrated on Sunday (the 28th inst) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Shrine of Our Lady of the Mount, Bandra Hill. The Rev. Father M. D'Souza of St. Michael's Church, Mahim, will preach on the occasoin.

S. INDIA FLOOD RELIEF.

INDIAN SHARE BROKERS' CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association informs that the Committee of the Association have contributed a sum of Rs. 501 towards the South Indian Flood Relief Central Fund and Rs. 501 towards Shri Ghat Kopar Sarvajani Jivdaya Khata.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council "At Home," Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Rovers Tournament—North Staffs vs. Royal Scots.
Bombay Ladies' meeting re: Hindu-Muslim Unity, Marwadi Vidyalaya.

FRIDAY, Sept. 26.

The S.S. "China" with English Mails of September 11 due at 5 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 27.

The S.S. "Macedonia" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Rovers Tournament—(Semi-Final) Winners of West Kents and Durhams vs. Winners of Dragoon vs. Middlesex.

MONDAY, Sept. 29.

In aid of the South India Flood Relief Fund: "The Brandad Woman"a Norma Talmader film. West-End Cinema, 7 and 8-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

University Reform Committee Re-assembles, Universiay Convocation Hall, 5 30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 25 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 34m.
Sept 26 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 28m; Sunset 6h 33m.
Sept. 27 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 6h 32m.
Sept. 28 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 28m. Sunset 6h. 31m.
Sept. 29 (Mon) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 30m.
Sept. 30 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Oct 1 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 29m. Sunset 6h 29m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn., G. I. P. Ry. Regt., A. F. I., will play at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st October, 1924.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Meshed will be accepted but subject to delay.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 20th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th October.

SECURITY PRESS BUILDING.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building for the Security Press to be constructed by Messrs. Fallon, Edulji & Co., will be performed to-day (Thursday, Sept. 25th) at 5 p.m. by Col. G. K. Willis at the Government Central Distillery at Nasik Road.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF AN HONORARY FELLOW.

In accordance with the provisions of section 3 (2) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, His Excellency the Chancellor of the University of Bombay is pleased to appoint Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, K., to be an Honorary Fellow of the Univ.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON SANSKRIT DRAMA.

Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Ph.D., will deliver lecture V of his course of lectures on the Sanskrit Drama under the auspices of the University of Bombay in the University Library Building, ground floor, to-day (Thursday), at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "The Indian Theatre." The lecture is open to the public.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Those Sahayaks of the Hindustani Seva Dal and other persons willing to do Charkha propaganda during the next 30 days by giving an hour or two regularly every day to Charkha work are requested to meet at the Congress Office, Krishna Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Thursday) the 25th instant.

TARIFF BOARD

A Press communique states:—

"The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representatives of the following on Thursday, the 25th instant in the Town Hall, Bombay:—(1) The Indian Match Manufacturers Association Ahmedabad at 11 a.m. (2) Shri Venkateswar Steam Press, Bombay at 3 p.m.

"POPULATION PROBLEM."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Prof. R. M Joshi, M.A., L.E.S., will deliver a public lecture on "The Population Problem" in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, Girgaum to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. P. K. Wattal, Deputy Accountant General, has kindly consented to preside.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

The nominations are invited for one seat on the All-India Congress Committee in place of Sjt. S. V. Puntambeker resigned and will be received in the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, up to 5p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday, the 27th instant.

The nomination papers can be had at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee between 12 noon and 6 p.m. (S.T.) on week days.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT MANDVI.

Under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. at Mandvi, New Chinch Bunder Road, Panjabhai Thakersey's Chawl to celebrate the 55th birthday of Mahatma Gandhiji, when Shrijuts K. F. Nhadilker, Abdul Ganny, Chaudhri, Balubhai Desai, Dr. Savarker, and others will speak. Seth Miya Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed will preside. All are cordially invited.

PRAYER AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee a public meeting will be held on the 26th inst. Friday (9 p.m.) at Harji Muli Wadi, when prayers will be offered to the Almighty God for the speedy removal of the present tension and bitterness among the different communities of India, and for vouchsafing to Mahatmaji a long life. Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta has kindly consented to preside.

ANAVIL'S CONDOLENCE MEETING.

A condolence meeting of the Anavils of Bombay will be held on Sunday, the 28th September, at Hira Bag near C. P. Tank at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai, Advocate to express their sense of grief at the sad, and premature demise of the late Mr. Manmohanrai Hakumatrai Desai of Gandivi.

"CLEANLINESS IN POVERTY."

Under the auspices of the Madanpura Settlement of the League an Urdu Speaking Competition on "Is cleanliness impracticable in Poverty"? was held for the working class students of the Madanpura Night School of

(Continued in column 5.)

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Rules for Correspondents.

Letters to the Editor for publication must be written in ink in a legible handwriting, or type-written, and the writing must be on one side of the paper only. Other communications will be ignored. Every letter for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address, which will not be published unless the writer so desires.

The Editor cannot enter into any discussion regarding rejected correspondence.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

S. M. A.—We regret we cannot publish your letter.

The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1924.

BRITISH LIBERALISM AT BAY.

It is said that when after the Fall, Adam and Eve were sitting in the Garden of Eden, Eve asked Adam what the matter was. "Nothing, my dear," Adam is said to have whispered, "we are only in a state of transition." The world, ever since then, seems to be in the same state but it was left to the Liberalism of Britain to transform this simple fact of temporal sequence into an established political principle. If you have to reconcile the profession of liberalism with the plain facts of national self-interest and imperial prestige, it would seem as though you have either to abandon your cherished principles or to allow the political order to be worked out by the people concerned. For, it has been said a thousand times and forgotten a thousand times that there is no such thing as benevolent government of one country by another. The question whether an alien rule is good or bad, is, as Mr. Bernard Shaw put it once, as irrelevant as whether prussic acid is sweet or sour: for either way it is poisonous. But Liberalism has not the intellectual probity or the moral disinterestedness to reject the basis of a State that has no ethical sanction in the shape of popular consent nor the integrity of Toryism that prefers authority to liberty, power to equality, order to progress. Liberalism, therefore, because of its refusal to go to the fundamentals, invents a technique of "transition" and thus manages to reassure the vested interests who feel that the goal is charmingly distant and to pacify the people clamouring for national freedom who continue to experience the stimulating sensation of being in a state of perpetual transition. Moreover, there is this final safeguard that it is the representatives of the vested interests who stand to lose by the completion of the process of transition that are to be the arbiters of the stages, as well as the rate of the transitional period.

But national self-respect and an insight into the realities of politics alike prevent a subject-nation from acquiescing in the judgments passed upon its fitness by the ruling caste and teach it to struggle, rather than submit, for achieving its political emancipation. That is naturally galling to the disciples of the Liberal creed who being convinced of the importance of their function of educating other peoples are determined to perform it willy-nilly. To those who wish to satisfy themselves about the truth of this analysis, we recommend a perusal of the comments of the Liberal press of England—not excluding the "New Statesman"—on the Swarajist success in the Bengal Legislative Council. Having been beaten at their own favourite pastime of "constitutionalism," these Liberal papers are completely non-plussed and can only describe the nationalist victory as fatuous or unwise or cynical. The "Manchester Guardian" in a pompous tone resembling that of the "Times" remarks that no British Government would concede a substantial measure of reforms unless "the British people were satisfied that India was not animated by that kind of nationalism which is indistinguishable from racial hatred.' There is righteous indignation in this country against the system of governance but racial hatred is much less in evidence than these well-informed authorities on India are wont to believe —thanks to the one individual whose services to the cause of racial amity even the "Guardian" appreciates to-day. Revolutions, after all, take their colour from the existing system and racial hatred is but a perverted reflex to the policy of racial exclusiveness and humiliation which is summed up in the one word Jallianwalla Bagh. The Liberals, however, would fain have us believe that some vague standards of fitness set down by themselves should be satisfied according to their judgment for a transference of power. If the Germans were to conquer England, we doubt whether a Commission of the Reichstag would conclusively find the subject nation quite fit for self-rule and it would surely talk of the super-efficiency of the Prussian bureaucracy and of the rabid jingoism and national hatred of the full-blooded British Imperialists. Whether a period of transition is needed or not and whatever its duration, all sections of Indian opinion are to-day united in their view that it should be definite and automatic and dependent on the national will, not on any authority outside India.

The fact, however, is that the Swarajist method has placed British Liberalism in a dilemma. By compelling the bureaucracy to govern by sheer constitutional force, it has left only two ways open to it: either a reversion to the pre-reform system or a bold step forward to a system of full responsible government. The "Guardian" sees it but in a slightly exaggerated form. "We are tempted to conclude" it observes, "that we must either leave India at once and altogether or retain such a hold on the administration as will deprive our adversaries of all hope of shaking us off." But with a self-complacence which is a saving quality of all true Britishers, it brushes aside both these alternatives and looks to a vapid platitude of "co-operation with the spirit of British Liberalism" to solve India's troubles! Much more hopeful is the analysis of the "New Leader" which seeks to understand the Swarajist tactics from the Indian view-point instead of lecturing to Indians as though they were petulant and stupid children. The "New Leader" rightly sees the genesis of the present trouble in the Punjab episode which opened the eyes of the Indian Nationalists to the utter hollowness of the reforms and made them distrustful of the benevolent intentions of those who rule India to-day. A virtual condonation of frightfulness and racial humiliation went ill with a desire for the progressive realisation of responsible government. And the revelation of this mentality laid to rest all lingering faith in the impartiality or moral disinterestedness of the British Parliament to judge the fitness of Indians—even were it self-respecting to submit to such grotesque examination. One of the weapons left in the hands of Indian nationalists, therefore, is to utilise the legislatures for the perfectly legitimate purpose of refusing supplies till grievances are redressed and compelling the administration to be carried on by emergency and extra-constitutional powers. The "New Leader," unlike its less honest contemporaries, admits that "as a method of pressure, the action of the majority was perfectly constitutional." That will be news to those who believe that the only "constitutional" way of using the sham legislatures is to agree to all Government measures and vote always in the Government lobby. Nor is the "New Leader" wrong when it remarks that the majority by its action thus "rejects our Half-way House and refuses to pay for its upkeep" and that it is "one more proof that the Montagu-Chelmsford compromise has failed." And in the choice that is presented to-day to the progressive forces of Britain, it chooses the right course; for it says that the longer England delays the granting of home-rule, "the more difficult will be the inevitable transition to Home Rule."

FIRING WITHOUT NOTICE.

How often have we lamented in recent years the loss of numerous lives—Jallianwalla Baug being the ghastliest instance of all—caused by indiscriminate firing on large crowds without any previous notice at all? It was, therefore, in consonance with the practice in civilised countries as well as with the most elementary principles of humanity and statesmanship that Mr. Rangachari moved in the Legislative Assembly for referring his Bill in the matter to a Select Committee. The Bill is a marvel of moderation in that it provides that when firearms are used for the purpose of dispersing an assembly a preliminary warning should be given only in certain circumstances, and that all persons injured by firing in violation of such a rule should have a right of prosecuting officers ordering such firing. To all right-minded men the Bill will appear quite reasonable and urgently necessary. Not so, however, to the Government and to their spokesman, Sir Alexander Muddiman, who defended the present practice in usual terms. But even he had to admit that in England itself the Riot Act had got to be read on all occasions before firing. Was it not necessary to provide greater safeguards in India where the rulers and the ruled were divided by almost insuperable barriers and where the people are unarmed? Sir Alexander raised the bogey of communal riots when the police were likely to be assaulted on both the sides. But whoever thought the police to be in danger when the rival crowds were bent upon venting all their fury on each other? In spite of Sir Alexander we maintain that in nine cases out of ten the police fire not for self-protection—for which Mr. Rangachari's Bill undoubtedly provides—but rather on account of nervousness and misunderstanding. The sooner, therefore, irresponsible authorities are deprived of their unrestricted powers over the lives and security of peaceful citizens the better for all concerned. For let there be no mistake about it. The unsympathetic attitude adopted by Sir Alexander Muddiman is not calculated to dispel out of the minds of the Indian people the idea, which events during the last few years have almost turned into a conviction, that the life of an Indian, especially an Indian "agitator", is held very cheap. Mr. Lansbury speaking the other day in the Commons about the Cawnpore mill firing said: "It seems to me that there is not the slightest evidence of much stone-throwing or that police or soldiers were in any danger, but it does prove that, as in the case of other disturbances, the authorities were not eager but quite ready to fire on unarmed people. There is no question of anyone being armed there. It is a question of stone-throwing and we reply to that by shooting them down." The speeches of the official spokesmen who opposed Mr. Rangachariar's Bill merely bring into relief the truth of Mr. Lansbury's remarks.

Notes of the Day.

Sheriff's Professions.

Sheriff Hussein of Mecca has taken great pains to inform us through his Cairo representative that his negotiations with Ibn Saud broke down for no fault of his but on account of the unbending obstinacy of the latter. His proposals for peace would appear to be unexceptionable. For he was prepared either for *status quo ante bellum* or for the resignation of the Presidency of Arab States, his only concern being the sacred cause of the unity of Islam. Now all this is more worthy of a saint that the Sheriff is not that of the political adventurer that he undoubtedly is. While apparently supplicating for peace on bended knees the Sheriff really desires the maintenance of his throne—and those of his two sons—with aid of British influence and arms. No London telegrams will convince the world of Britain's impartiality in the present struggle between the rival powers in Arabia. The smallest straw shows how the wind blows. And the despatch of a cruiser to Jeddah on the plea of guarding the passage to the East shows the direction of British sympathies. The exaggerated, and perhaps, unfounded news about the Wahabis' "outrages" at Taif from Jeddah tell their own tale. The sooner the tangled web of British diplomacy is withdrawn from Arabia and Iraq and the sooner the Arab tribes and Kings are allowed freely to adjust their relations the better for all concerned.

War Responsibility.

It will be remembered that the problem of war responsibility which recently roused the pious indignation of the Allied Governments arose out of the question of the admission of Germany to the League of Nations which became prominent since Mr. MacDonald's reference to it at the last Assembly. In truth, however, the German Government could not help raising that question since a petition for membership of the League by Germany would necessarily have the effect of a voluntary recognition by Germany of the Treaty of Versailles with all its violence and aggression as the League instead of being the parent, as it should be, of the Treaty has been its product. And that would constitute tacitly, if not openly, an admission by Germany of her sole guilt for the last war which, after all, is the avowed basis of the whole policy of the Allied Governments since the war and of the "public law" of Europe. Now when it is officially announced that Germany is seeking to enter the League, it is interesting to read of an "Appeal to British Fair Play" drawn up by a number of prominent Germans of various parties, classes and professions accompanied by a historical survey of international politics for nearly fifty years preceding the war. "The German people", the Appeal says, "unanimously repudiate the moral stigma of a criminal nation and will not rest until this stigma has been removed by impartial judges." That Germany was the only nation prepared for the war of conquest and that she was the only disturber of peace for decades since she aimed at despotic power over all Europe and at universal domination while the Allies only desired to preserve their liberties—all these myths are vigorously challenged in the appeal and, as a British Liberal has said, have been proved to be sheer historic untruths.

Germany and the League.

But Germany has had other objections, too, to joining the League. She feared, for example, so long as M. Poincare was in power and the Ruhr occupation created acrimony in the international world that her application might fail to get the requisite two-thirds majority. Reuter's recent cables show that Germany wants admission on the footing of a Big Power, that is, she contends that, as one of the Great Powers, she should be entitled to a permanent membership of the Council of the League from the start without which she will not be able to exercise real influence and would secure her virtual acquiescence in the unjust acts of the League again herself such as those in the Saar or Upper Silesia. In fact, since its establishment, the League has been unpopular in Germany who thinks it to be only a mere tool in the hands of the Entente. But since the London Conference, the beginning of the evacuation of the Ruhr and the establishment of the Dawes' scheme, there has been a more favourable atmosphere in Germany and Mr. MacDonald's open invitation as well as a more sympathetic Government in France has assured her of the necessary support if she applies. President Ebert, it is evident from his speech, has realised the necessity of Germany's entry into the League which will secure great moral, political and juridical advantages to her, more particularly as she is a humbled and weakened nation. It is incumbent on the Allies, therefore, to facilitate her re-entry into the comity of nations without hurting her legitimate susceptibilities.

A Lawless Law.

The Legislative Assembly deserves to be congratulated on securing the passage of Dr. Gour's Bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act, by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Tonkinson, who inflicted on the members an essay on law in defending the indefensible, made the fatuous declaration that the Assembly would lose its reputation if it passed Dr. Gour's Bill. But, as Mr. Jinnah pointed out, no attempt was made to reply to the relevant question whether any Government in the world wanted extra-judicial powers such as those with which the Government of India have armed themselves under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. And the reply was not forthcoming for the simple reason that there is no reply possible. Sir Alexander Muddiman naively said that there was no stage left between the ordinary law and martial law, forgetting, as he was reminded, that there was a stage, namely, good government. The Act, on their own admission, could not be, and had not been, used against anarchical associations and yet, instead of taking steps to remove the causes of anarchical crimes, the Government have abused the Act for suppressing a legitimate political movement which gives a healthy channel of expression to the growing discontent of the people. Pandit Motilal Nehru did not exaggerate when he told Government: "You are standing on the edge of a precipice. One false step will take you headlong down into the abyss." Why do the Government, knowing the danger, persist in the mad policy whose only effect is to aggravate rather than cure the disease? The explanation is not difficult to seek. Their chief concern seems to be to retain extraordinary powers in their hands to deal with the peaceful and legitimate national movement which threatens the autocracy of the bureaucracy to be. On no other ground can their refusal to repeal an Act which was condemned by a Committee appointed by themselves and presided over by a predecessor of Sir Alexander Muddiman be explained. Now that the Assembly has passed Dr. Gour's Bill they will, in all probability, try to secure its rejection in the subservient Council of State. But whatever they may do, the Assembly has spoken the mind of public by repealing a lawless law.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

(BY DR. PURSHOTTAM T. PATEL.)

In France, the pre-war curriculum provided for physical education for two hours per week but the provision was carried out very indifferently as it is done in our country. During the war it was realised that the ravages on the physical strength of the nation were serious as shown by the falling birth rate, depopulation and social diseases and that the French education had for a long time neglected the development of a sound body. They were surprised at the splendid physique of the American soldiers which, they believed, was due to the athletic and games which are much encouraged in American education. So they began to take a renewed and deeper interest in physical education and organised a spirited practice in physical exercises and games. Later on obligatory military training was added to the curriculum of colleges and out of four hours of athletics per week two were given to theoretical and practical military training. In 1922 an order was issued creating a department of physical education and sports in the ministry of Public Instruction. The new bureau is entrusted with the drawing up and application of programmes of physical training. It is assigned the task of organising a corps of teachers and gymnasium masters, and it is also expected to devise rules and regulations for sports in all public scholastic institutions. It is time that such a bureau was started here both by the Education Department of the Government and by the University, for their institutions.

German Compulsory System.

It is to Germany that modern physical education must look for one of the most powerful influences in its development. Basdow was the first to combine the physical and mental education in the general training of the youth and founded the Philanthropium to realise Rousseau's method of nature, so that the teaching of the mind and body shall serve to assist each other. Amongst his disciples was Jahn advocate of the German system whose aim was work in the garb of youthful play and who seized upon the idea of making physical training a dominant force in national regeneration. Ling was another disciple of Basdow who founded the Swedish system of exercises having bodily perfection as their aim. Gymnastic institution in the elementary schools was made obligatory in 1862 in many of the cities of Germany. The exercises are carefully adapted to the age and sex of the pupils. Singing is almost always combined with gymnastics. Out-door games also have been included in this system from the first; but it must be remembered that the voluntary activities of the English and the American young men were in Germany replaced to a great extent by the arduous and practical military training that occupied the best hours of the best years of their lives and was responsible for the marvellous efficiency of their army. The Germans claim that their military training is not simply an organisation for drill, discipline and fighting but that it is also a school of general physical culture, through which the average life of a German has been increased by ten years and their average capacity for any kind of work by 25 per cent.; that it is a school of intellectual culture in which besides military and drill and tactics, mathematics, engineering, physics, geography and sanitation are taught to all men; that it is a school of moral culture which prevents demoralization and dissoluteness in the young men at the most critical age; and that it is a school of genuine patriotism through which the spirit of provincialisation is made to yield to national loyalty.

The American Method.

The Germans introduced physical training in America and Japanese also adopted some of their system from them. In these countries also, physical training is obligatory from the elementary school to the highest course for a degree of the University. I cannot do better than quote here the system of physical training as described and carried out in the University of Pennsylvania and many other Universities and colleges in America by Dr. R. T. McKenzie, Professor of Physical Education: His own chair was founded in 1904, and some form of physical culture now formed a regular part of the curriculum in Pennsylvania University, a certain proficiency being required of every student in qualifying for his degrees. This University had about eleven thousand students, and the fresh-men about four thousand each year, underwent a complete physical examination on entrance: in the first place defects in posture were dealt with by specially prescribed exercises, while more serious defects in the heart and lungs were met by suitable exercises or appropriate treatment. The details of this physical analysis, with other items, were entered upon a card for each student. A few lectures on physical fitness, diet, hygiene, and venereal diseases were then given. Broadly *three forms* of physical culture were provided for the young students: a variety of out-door sports and games, about twenty in all; a course of gymnasium exercises and specially prescribed exercises. But all were supervised, attendance was recorded, and a certain grade of proficiency required. About one half of the new students took the gymnasium course; one-third engaged in out-door sports; while the remainder, including the more enthusiastic students, carried out the specially prescribed exercises. He did not encourage the gymnasium course for more than a year, or at most two years; and indeed after one year many of the men discovered an aptitude for some athletic game and took that up, some of their finest athlets being discovered in this way in the gymnasium. They realised that the majority of men could not be made into great athlets but their experience taught them that nearly all young men could be educated in one or other game and also in alertness, versatility, and physical intelligence.

(Continued on page 9.)

WHY HE UNDERTOOK THE FAST.

DESPERATE REMEDY FOR DESPERATE DISEASE.

HIS LONGING--TO CEMENT HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

MAHATMA ON NATION'S TRUE PENANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

Mr. Gandhi has written the following articles for the next issue of "Young India" under the heading "All about the fast."

"I wish to assure the reader that the fast has not been undertaken without deliberation. As a matter of fact my life has been at stake ever since the birth of Non-co-operation. I did not blindly embark upon it. I had ample warning of the dangers attendant upon it. No act of mine is done without prayer. Man is a fallible being. He can never be sure of his step. What he may regard as answer to the prayer may be an echo of his pride. For infallible guidance man has to have perfectly innocent heart incapable of evil. I can lay no such claim. Mine is a struggling, striving erring and imperfect soul. But I can rise only by experimenting upon myself and others. I believe in the absolute oneness of God and, therefore, also of humanity. What though we have many bodies we have but one soul. The rays of sun are many through refraction, but they have the same source. I cannot therefore detach myself from the wickedest soul (nor may I be denied identity with the most virtuous). Life is but an endless series of experiments. I know that Non-cooperation was a dangerous experiment. Non-cooperation in itself is unnatural, vicious and sinful; but non-violent Non-cooperation, I am convinced, is a sacred duty. At times I have proved it in many cases. But there was every possibility of mistake in its application to large masses. But desperate diseases call for desperate remedies. Non-violent Non-cooperation was the only alternative to anarchy and worse since it was to be non-violent. I had to put my life in the scales. The fact that Hindus and Mussalmans who were only two years ago apparently working together as friends are now fighting like cats and dogs in some places shows conclusively that the Non-cooperation they offered was not non-violent. I saw symptoms in Bombay, Chauri Chaura and in a host of minor cases. I did penance then. It had its effect 'pro tanto.' But this Hindu-Muslim tension was unthinkable It became unbearable on hearing of the Kohat tragedy. On the eve of my departure from Subarmati for Delhi, Sarojini Devi wrote to me that speeches and homilies on peace would not do. I must find out an effective remedy. She was right in saddling the responsibility on me. Had I not been instrumental in wringing into being the vast energy of the people? I must find a remedy if the energy proved self-destructive. I wrote to say that I should find it only by ploding. An empty prayer is as a sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal. I little knew then that remedy was to be this prolonged fast and yet I know that the fast is not prolonged enough for quenching the agony of my soul. Have I erred? Have I been impatient? Have I compromised with evils? I may have done all these things or none of them. All I know is what I see before me. If reas non-violence and truth had been practised by the people who are now fighting the duelling that is now going on would have been impossible. My responsibility is clearly somewhere. I was violently shaken by Amethi, Sambhal and Gulbarga. I had reports about Amethi and Sambhal prepared by Hindu and Mussalman friends. I had learnt the joint finding of Hinru and Mussalman friends who went to Gulbarga. I was writhing in deep pain and yet I had no remedy. The news of Kohat set the smouldering mass aflame. Something had got to be done. I passed two nights in restlessness and pain. On Wednesday I know the remedy. I must do penance in the Satyagrahah Ashram. At the time of morning prayer we ask Shiva God of mercy, to forgive our sins knowingly or unknowingly committed. My penance is a prayer of a bleeding heart for forgiveness for sins unwittingly committed. It is a warning to the Hindus and Mussalmans who have professed to love me. If they have loved me truly and if I have been deserving of their love they will do penance with me for the grave sin of denying God in their hearts. To revile one another's religion, to make reckless statements to utter untruth to break the heads of innocent men, to desecrate temples or mosques is a denial of God. The world is watching-some with glee and some with sorrow—the dog fight that is proceeding in our midst. We have listened to Satan. Religion—call it by what name you like—is made of sterner stuff The penance of Hindus and Mussalmans is not fasting, but retracing their steps. It is a true penance for the Mussalman to harbour no ill for his Hindu brother and equally a true penance for the Hindu to harbour none for his Mussalman brother. I ask of no Hindu or Mussalman to surrender an iota of his religious principle. Only let him be sure that it is religion. But I do ask of every Hindu and Mussalman not to fight for earthly gain. I should be deeply hurt if my fast made either community surrender on a matter of principle. My fast is a matter between God and myself. I did not consult friends not even Hakim Saheb, who was closeted with me for a long time on Wednesday, not Moulana Mahomed Ali, under whose roof I am enjoying the privilege of hospitality. When man wants to make up with his Maker he does not consult a third party. He ought not to. If he has any doubt about it he certainly must. But I had no doubt in my mind about it. I had no doubt in my mind about the necessity of my step. Friends would deem it their duty to prevent me from undertaking the fast. Such things are not matters for consultation or argument. They are matters of feeling. When Rama decided to fulfil his obligation he did not swerve from his resolve, either by the weepings and wailings of his dear mother or the advice of his perceptors or the entreaty of his people or even the certainly of his father's death. He carried out his resolve. These things are momentary. Hinduism would not have been much of religion if Rama had not steeled his heart against every temptation. He knew that he had to pass through every travail if he was to serve humanity and become a model for future generations

But was it right for me to go through the fast under a Mussalman roof? Yes it was. The fast is not born out of ill-will against a single soul. My being under a Mussalman roof ensures it against any such interpretation. It is in the fitness of things that this fast should be taken up and completed in a Mussalman house And who is Mahomed Ali? Only two days before the fast we had a discussion about a private matter in which I told him what was mine was his and what was his was mine. Let me gratefully tell the public that I have never received warmer or better treatment than under Mahomed Ali's roof. Every want of mine is anticipated. The dominant thought of every one of his household is to make me and mine happy and comfortable. Doctors Ansari and Abdur Rahman have constituted themselves my medical advisers. They examine me daily. I have had many happy occasions in my life. This is no less happy than previous ones. Bread is not everything. I am experiencing here the richest love. It is more than bread for me. It has been whispered that by being so much with Mussalman friends I make myself unfit to know the Hindu mind. The Hindu mind is myself. Surely I do not need to live amidst Hindus to know the Hindu mind when every fibre of my being is Hindu. My Hinduism must be a very poor thing if it cannot flourish under influences most adverse. I know instinctively what is necessary for Hinduism. But I must labour to discover the Mussalman mind. The closer I come to the best of Mussalmans the juster I am likely to be in my estimate of Mussalmans and their doings. I am striving to become the best cement between the two communities. My longing is to be able to cement the two with my blood if necessary. But before I can do so. I must prove to the Mussalmans that I love them as well as I love the Hindus. My religion teaches me to love all equally. May God help me to do so. My fast is among other things meant to qualify me for achieving that equal and selfless love.

MAHATMA SUSPENDS EDITORIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

In another note in "Young India", Mr. Gandhi announces that for two or three weeks he must suspend editorial responsibility, His medical advisers forbid it, Mr. Andrews will edit "Young India" and Mahadev Desai will edit "Navajivan."

MAHATMA STILL SPINS REGULARLY.

To-day's supplement to "Navajivan" states:—To-day is the 7th day of the fast. Mr. Gandhi is feeling weaker though his general condition is satisfactory. He had very good sleep last night and took two pints of water. He has still considerable strength to write letters. To-day being his day of silence he himself wrote an important letter to members attending the Unity Conference. He has also written a letter to the readers of "Navajivan." Spinning continues as usual, 136 yards being spun yesterday.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Manilal Kothari left this morning for Delhi with Mr. Rajgopalachari who came here this morning from Bombay.

MILL OPERATIVES TO OFFER PRAYER.

The Secretary of the Labour Union issued leaflets to-day asking all mill operatives to offer prayer at any time without obstructing the working of the mills for the Mahatma's long life and the safe termination of his fast.

MAHATMAJI MAINTAINS HEALTH.

REMARKABLE POWERS OF ENDURANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 23.

Doctors Ansari and Abdul Rahman have issued the following bulletin with regard to

(Continued on page 9.)

MOROCCAN WAR.

OPERATIONS ON SHESHAUN ROAD.

GENERAL DELLANO REMOVED FROM COMMAND.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Madrid.—Official despatches from Morocco announce that military operations have begun on Sheshaun road. The first

objectives have been attained and operations are now proceeding normally.

The King has signed a decree, removing General Dellano from the command of the Ceuta Zone.—Reuter.

ZAGLUL PASHA IN LONDON.

A PICTURESQUE DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

There was a picturesque demonstration at Victoria Station this afternoon on the arrival of Zaghlul Pasha to confer with Mr. MacDonald with a view to negotiations regarding the Anglo-Egyptian settlement. Station approaches were lined with spectators. The platform was crowded by cheering Egyptians and Indians who displayed green and white rosettes and flags with new Egyptian colours.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO TROUBLES IN SUDAN.

CADETS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Cairo.—A court-martial at Khartoum has sentenced five cadets to five years', and two cadets to two years' imprisonment in connection with charges arising out of the troubles in the Sudan in August when the cadets of a military school at Khartoum paraded with arms and banners, and adopted a threatening attitude. The cadets went to the prison and kept up continuous cries of "Live Fuad", "Live Zaghlul." Other cadets are awaiting trial. They have been removed from the gunboat on which they were confined to the Khartoum prison to be tried by a civilian court.—Reuter.

ABORTIVE RAID ON BARRACKS.

SUDAN GOVT. OFFICIAL AND ASSOCIATES SENTENCED

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A message from Port Sudan says the Assize Court has sentenced to six years' imprisonment Alimalasi, a junior Sudan Government official, who was one of the leaders in an abortive attempt of the Egyptian Labour Battalion to raid the barracks in August. Several of his associates have been sentenced to six months imprisonment.—Reuter.

KEMAL PASHA TO BE KHALIFA.

STATEMENT OF ALLEGED INDIAN MUSLIM DELEGATION.

LONDON, Sept. 24

A Jerusalem correspondent of the "Daily Express" says members of the Indian Moslem Delegation to Palestine, who are proceeding to England prior to returning to India, declare that they will shortly invite Mustapha Kemal to accept the Caliphate. —Reuter.

TO RECAPTURE TAIF.

PREPARING OFFENSIVE AGAINST WAHABIS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

A telegram from Hedjaz states that Emir Ali's army has been substantially reinforced, and is preparing to assume an offensive against the Wahabis with the purpose of recapturing Taif. The strength of the tribesmen is said to have remained stationary.—Reuter.

LORD THOMPSON IN CAIRO.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Cairo.—Lord Thompson arrived here last evening. He proceeds to Baghdad by aeroplane, to-day.—Reuter.

BULGARIAN KING ASSASSINATED

A BELGRADE REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The "Daily News" Milan correspondent reports that according to a Belgrade newspaper, King Boris of Bulgaria has been assassinated.—Reuter.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Paris.—A Havas Agency says:—Well informed circles deny the rumour of direct negotiations between Paris and Berlin on the subject of Germany's admission to the League of Nations. On this matter "Le Matin" says:—M. Herriot yesterday received the British Ambassador and then consulted the French Delegation at Geneva by telephone. The Delegation met twice, ex-Premier Briand presiding.—Reuter.

MOTIVE OF ENTRY INTO LEAGUE.

COLLABORATION ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Berlin.—The announcement that Germany intended to apply for admission to the League of Nations was made at the close of a Cabinet meeting presided over by President Ebert. After stating that the decision to secure entry into the League was unanimous, it proceeded:—"The Government's standpoint is prompted by the consideration that the questions dealt with by the League, especially the protection of minorities, regulation of the conditions in Saar, the question of general disarmament in connection with the carrying out of military control and the paramount question of safety and peaceful co-operation of nations, can only be solved satisfactorily with Germany's collaboration, which could, of course, only be that of a Great Power on an equal footing with other nations."—Reuter.

THEIR DEBT TO MOTHERLAND.

EBERT ON DUTY OF GERMANS ABROAD.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Berlin.—Speaking at a reception to the representatives of the German Chambers of Commerce abroad, President Ebert emphasised that every German abroad was under an obligation to show, by his conduct, that Germany to-day was justified in claiming the confidence which was necessary to alleviate the heavy task involved in the execution of the London Agreement and the fulfilment of the obligations necessitated by Germany's resumption of participation in the world's trade.

Dr. Stresemann said that Germany accepted the London Agreement in order to provide for a sound basis of economic life and the co-operation of Germans abroad was necessary to enable Germany to shoulder her burdens.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

PREMIER'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The Premier sent a message on the second day of the Religious Conference. He declares that many religious creeds live in amity within the Empire, each by a different way, leading our peoples onward towards the same ultimate light. The Conference, he said, would spread the knowledge that our peoples in the aspirations of spirit walk in the unity of track.—Reuter.

PAPERS ON ISLAM AND SHIAH RELIGION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

At the Religious Conference, Yusuf Ali read a paper by Khwaja Kamaluddin of the Woking Mosque on the basic principles of Islam.

SHIAH LIFE AND RELIGION.

Sir Thomas Arnold read a paper by Sheikh Dejaily of Baghdad on the Shiah life and religion. With regard to the Kalifhate he said that the Shiahs held the Caliph to be invisible and had appointed no Deputy.

AHMADIA MOVEMENT.

Presiding at the reading of a paper by Mirza Bashiruddin, the Head of the Ahmadia movement, Sir Theodore Morison said the emergence of this and other modern movements showed Islam to be a living religion on which men thought.

Mirza Bashiruddin, who was accompanied by many green-turbaned followers, said that the movement was inevitable and a necessary development of Islam just as Christianity was of Judaism not in order to promulgate a new law, but to expound and interpret real Islamic teaching.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S DONATION TO RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 24.

The President of the Muzaffargarh Relief Fund Committee announces that His Excellency the Viceroy has made a donation of Rs. 500 towards the Relief Work in the flooded area.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

THE "CHRONICLE" AND THE WAR.

ITS VALUE TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE KHILAFAT.

MR. ROBERTSON AND MR. HILL.

A SECRETARY'S UNFORTUNATE DEAFNESS.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN.)

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XII.

In the following, the twelfth, instalment of his Reminiscences Mr. Horniman deals with the attitude of whole-hearted support to the Allied cause in the Great War, which he took up in the "Chronicle" from the very beginning of the War—little dreaming of the bitter disappointment which was in store for him, along with others, as the struggle progressed.

Early in the War Mr. Horniman became aware of a movement in British circles to get the Khilafat transferred from the Turkish Sultanate to a new Mahomedan potentate, either in Egypt or the Hedjaz. Mr. Horniman's references to the movement alarmed Simla and attempts were made to silence him. Incidentally Mr. Horniman refers to the attempt of a European Shipping Company to muzzle him and to mulct the "Chronicle" in a lakh of rupees damages for the latter's publishing Maulana Shaukat Ali's letters describing the sufferings of Haj pilgrims on the boats of the Company—and the interesting sequel to the same.

During 1915, not only was there the acute controversy regarding the meeting of the Moslem League in Bombay, but the question of how Turkey was going to be dealt with at the end of the war—assuming the Allies were victorious, a matter as to which I never had any doubt at all, during even the darkest days of the war, and was much ridiculed by some of my friends for holding so unwaveringly to that view—and especially the question of the integrity of the Khilafat began to be very acute. The experience of the war was so terrible and its consequences have been so disastrous and different from what one had hoped, that I do not think anything would ever induce me to support another war. I do not think that, had I again to take the decision I took in 1914, in the light of bitterly gained knowledge, I could possibly bring myself to throw the whole weight of what influence and power I possessed into the scale in support of war.

But like a good many other people I was carried off my balance in 1914. Perhaps that is putting it too high. Let us say, I was carried off my feet, without altogether losing my balance. The whole thing was very ingeniously manoeuvred by the diplomatists, and I, like many others, really believed that Great Britain was engaging in a war, firstly, to repel an unwarranted aggression on France, and, secondly, when Belgium was invaded, to protect the freedom of a small nation. It did not seem to me that there could be any question as to which side one should take, who was concerned for the rights of small nations, and the repelling of militarist aggression. India, I felt, while demanding her own freedom to govern herself, could not stand aside in such a struggle and must in consistency, throw the whole of her moral and material support into the struggle on the side of those whose freedom was at stake. All these considerations still hold good, but the whole question has been materially affected by the dishonesty with which all the principles for which the war was fought, and the pledges that were given by British statesmen to those who gave their aid, have been violated. However that may be, those were the considerations, apart from loyalty to one's own country, which actuated me in 1914. After Asquith's speech in the House of Commons on the eve of the outbreak of hostilities, the "Chronicle" came out with an article headed "Honour, Obligation and Interests", —a quotation from the speech—giving full support to the Home Government's attitude. I took this course entirely on my own responsibility without consultation with anybody. Sir Pherozeshah was away at Deolali, and it is entirely untrue, as has been suggested, that the "Chronicle" had previously received any inspiration in the matter from official quarters. Had such a hint come from that direction, whoever was concerned would have been told to mind his own business.

* * * *

Sir Pherozeshah returned a day or two afterwards—it may have been the next day—and when I went round to his chambers in the evening I found him engaged in discussing the situation with some of his political friends and quoting from the "Chronicle" article in support of his attitude. I found that he entirely approved of the line I had taken, and thought it a good thing that we had declared ourselves on the right side at once without hesitation or equivocation. Some of his friends,—notably I remember, Dinshah Wacha and Chimanlal Setalvad—were not so pleased. 'Poor India' they said, had no interest in a European war and would only have to pay through the nose and as usual get nothing in return. They changed this attitude afterwards. Had they stuck to it throughout, I might have been in the position now of paying a tribute to the correctness of their instinct. At the time, however, I pointed out that this was no ordinary war, but one that threatened the stability and freedom of the world—and I was certainly right as to that, even if I was wrong in supposing that to support the war was the right way to preserve those two important assets of mankind, as perhaps I was not.

I think it was that night that, on returning to my office I received a letter from Mr. Cadell, who must have been talking to Sir Dinshah Wacha at the Municipal Offices, pressing me to use my personal influence towards securing the support of the leading Indians of Bombay for the war. I forget what reply I made but the request was superfluous, since the "Chronicle" had already made its decision and I have never been slack in backing up whatever line I may have taken about any question by using my personal influence,—whatever it may be worth. The fact remains that the lead given by the "Chronicle" was taken up very widely by the Indian Press in the Western Presidency and other parts of the country, and was something for which the Government had reason to be grateful, though no-one got a Rai Bahadurship for it! There was a meeting a few days after in the Town Hall to declare Bombay's determination to give the Government the fullest support in prosecuting the war. Sir Pherozeshah, who, of course, was to make the principal speech, paid me the compliment of asking me for some suggestions as to what he should say. I made only one—that India would now show that if she demanded rights she could also recognise the responsibilities that went with them—and I remember that he embodied the actual phraseology (which I do not recall for the moment) of my suggestion in his speech with great effect.

* * * *

The "Chronicle" never wavered in its support of the Allied cause and never lessened the extent or fullness of that support. I have often thought what a difference it would have made to the great asset to the Allied cause which the co-operation of the Indian *intelligentsia* proved to be had we taken a different line at that time.

But, while supporting the cause wholeheartedly, we were far from giving the slavish adhesion to all the measures and actions of Government in India which marked, and often enough, besmirched their policy during the war. We refused to countenance, and severely condemned, the methods of oppression pursued in some quarters in the matter of recruiting and the raising of war funds, while supporting every legitimate effort in those directions. We were prepared to abide by the plea for the suspension of political controversy, until it became clear that this was to be a one-sided arrangement. The Bureaucracy ignored it and in England and other parts of the Empire it was to be observed that people were using the opportunity to obtain political concessions and generally to advance their interests. Above all—and this appeared to be a great offence in the eyes of the Secretariats,—we refused to be silent on the question of Turkey and the

(Continued on page 10.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: There is no tedious wait for the water.

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EXCISE DUTY TO GO.

MR. KASTURBHAI'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

SIR C. INNES' SOLICITUDE FOR CONSUMERS.

IMPORT DUTIES MUST BE REDUCED.

ASSEMBLY PROROGUED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, September. 24.

The resolution of Mr. Kasthurbhai Lalbhai which asked for the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty, as amended by Mr. Neogy, was carried to day in the Legislative Assembly without a division.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The September session of the Legislative Assembly was prorogued this evening, but not without another big non-official victory in respect of the cotton Excise Duty for the removal of which an emphatic verdict was recorded, Government not challenging division. Of course, Sir Charles Innes Commerce Member did not want to challenge a division, because he knows that if and when it is possible to remove the excise duty he will ask the Tariff Board to consider reduction of the import duty on piece goods. In fact he warned the Assembly that the moment the financial condition of India permit Government to consider the question of abolition of this import they would refer the whole question to the Tariff Board with a view to ascertain the extent to which the import duty on piece goods could be reduced in the interest of consuming class. Not only this, he made also another condition when there is any surplus of money with the Government of India they would have to consider which issue to solve. Whether to reduce provincial contributions or to abolish the cotton Excise Duty. In this manner he attempted to divide the non-official House and place some of them on the horns of a dilemma. I must here admit that a few non-official members particularly from Madras and the Punjab applauded the Commerce Member, but the greater part of non-officials kept their heads cool and did not allow themselves to be lured away by such bait. They knew the Government of India's mind as disclosed by Sir Charles Innes and moreover, Sir Basil Blackett had clearly told the Assembly that it would not be possible for two or three years to solve together both the issues; namely reduction of provincial contributions and abolition of cotton Excise Duty. As it is just possible that the demand for reduction of provincial contribution will be raised in somewhat aggressive form next February and March there were apprehensions felt among a few non-officials that Government was trying to postpone the question of abolition of Excise Duty as long as they could but at the same time the Assembly knew perfectly well that if a clear vote was not recorded this time it would go against the abolition of Excise duty. So without hesitation non-officials of all shades of opinion including the Swarajists and Independents cried in favour of Mr. Kasthuribhai Lalbhoy's resolution for the removal of the duty; while Mr. Kasthuribhai himself has very wisely accepted Mr. Neogy's amendment that the question of further protection being given to mill industry should not be referred to the Tariff Board. But it was not without a very interesting and warm debate that this was achieved. Sir Charles Innes had in a speech full of facts (some of them very telling, of course,) made the Assembly think that the cotton mill industry had never asked for protection except until a few months ago, that this Assembly was never before in a mood to accede to the abolition of the duty; that it was all due to the propaganda carried on by the Bombay Millowners' Association that the present mood of the Assembly was in its favour. The Commerce Member twitted that respectable body of businessmen for entering into politics whenever they could serve business ends. He quoted figures to show that the Excise duty had not hampered the cotton mill industry, on the other hand the imposition of higher duty on imported piece-goods, he observed, had helped that industry in India to enjoy a phenomenal period of prosperity at a time when the Government of India were suffering from a series of deficit budgets. He further tried to make the Assembly understand that the millowners only cared for their own profits and never looked to the interests of the consumers and lastly he uttered the two warnings about the reduction of the import duty, if the Excise Duty were to be abolished and the necessity to reduced provincial contributions. The whole speech of the Commerce Member was cleverly conceived and just like Sir Basil Blackett last March coupled the provincial contributions with the salt tax, so the Commerce Member coupled the removal of the Excise Duty with provincial contributions. But Sir Purshotamdas in a speech full of vigour and indignation exposed the Governments arguments by pointing out that this tax had been imposed at the bidding of Lancashire and maintained for the benefit of Lancashire millowners. In the name of justice and in interest of honour of the Government of India itself he asked the Assembly to repeal this tax. He warned Government against taking tainted money drawn at the dictation of Lancashire and effectively replied to the Commerce Member by remarking that the millowners were more interested in the welfare of the masses than the British Government in India.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao added his support to this appeal but deprecated the Government placing them on the horns of a dilemma by mixing up provincial contributions with the question of abolition of the Excise Duty.

Mr. Cooke, a European member from Bombay went a bit further, he prayed for the day when it would be abolished for the good of all. He rightly emphasised that the cloth used by the masses in India were made in Indian mills and so the abolition of this unjust import was essential in the interests of India. The Bombay benches applauded the speech of this European member who had given such an unequivocal support and Mr. Cooke even desired that protection should be afforded to the Indian cotton mill industry against competition from Japan. Even more trenchant criticism of Government policy was contained in the speech of Pandit Malaviya who quoting from official records pointed out that the picture which Sir Charles Innes had presented of the cotton mill industry having flourished was all overdrawn and asked that the political wrong done to India must be remedied at once and Lord Hardinge's promise fulfilled at least now when they were all asking of local autonomy having been granted to India. The effect of these non-official speeches was tremendous and the Assembly with one voice carried the resolution of Mr. Kasthuribhai.

Mr. Kasthuribhai replying to the debate observed that Government opened their accounts with a balanced Budget in 1924, while a wave of depression was passing over the textile industry. He cited figures of revenue so far realised in the current financial year and showed that they were in excess of the estimates to the extent of about four crores in customs and railways alone besides the conversion rate of 1s. 4d. which Government had adopted in the budget for exchange purposes had ruled higher by about 3/4ths of a penny which Mr. Kashtribhai said would also add over a crore to Government coffers. The time was, therefore, ripe to redeem the solemn pledge given to the textile industry by Lord Hardinge. Mr. Kasthuribhai further cited statistics to show that the increase in the numbers of looms and spindles in England, America and Japan was greater and more rapid than in India. With regard to profits he pertinently remarked that the jute mills had earned no less during the war and thereafter. The profits of the Indian textile mills did not exceed those of Lancashire, America and Japan. He added that while the profits made by the Indian mills returned to the community in one from or another, those which their foreign competitors made were a pure drain from the country. Concluding Mr. Kasthuribhai referred to an incident of the eighties when the import duties on cotton goods entering India were abolished in fulfilment of a promise given to Manchester. This, he said, was done in spite of the financial crees against the verdict of the Fiscal Committee of 1875 as well as of Lord Northbrook's Government while the promise given to the Indian textile industry in 1916 was still left unredeemed in spite of the verdict of the Fiscal Commission of 1922 which had condemned the Excise Duty unanimously.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.

The Legislative Assembly held the last sitting of the session to-day. Several non-official resolutions appeared on the agenda paper of which the first three related to the Cotton Excise Duty, the cause of the floods and the release of political prisoners.

The attendance was very fair. Several questions of minor importance were answered.

Mr. Maung Tok Kyi asked a private question regarding the decision of the Government of Burma to declare unlawful some associations in connection with the agitation for the refusal to pay capitation charges.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had asked for a report from the Government of Burma and was not yet in possession of the facts.

The House then proceeded to elect eleven members for the Standing Finance Committee for the railways.

MR. PATEL'S REQUEST RULED OUT.

The President announced that he had received a request from Mr. V. J. Patel that he be allowed to move under the Standing Order No. 74 the motion for the presentation of an humble address to the Viceroy that he might be pleased to summon the next session of the Assembly on a date after the expiration of four years from the date of the first meeting of the Assembly to enable the House to elect its own President.

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act the chair ruled the request out of order as the Standing Order No. 74 provided for an address for purposes which did not include requests of the kind proposed by Mr. Patel.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

Further discussion was then continued on the resolution of Mr Kasthuribhai Lalbhai which asked for the removal of the Cotton Exise Duty and urged that the question of further protection to the cotton Industry be referred to the Tariff Board.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas reviewed in great detail the history of the Cotton Excise Duty and the demands for its removal put forward from time to time in the Legislatures. He referred in particular to the promise of Lord Hardinge and asked that it should, now at least, be fulfilled.

Mr. K. C. Neogy moved an amendment to the effect that the Cotton Excise Duty be repealed and that the quesion of further protection to the cotton industry be not referred to the Tariff Board. Mr. Neogy was of opinion that the removal of the Cotton Excise Duty would not affect the handloom industry. Coming as he did from Dacca he was in a position to say that so far as the finer quality of cloth was concerned, it would not be affected by the withdrawal of the Cotton Excise Duty. He appealed to Government to consider the moral aspect of the demand for the removal of the duty which had been imposed under the dictation of Lancashire.

GOVT. UNABLE TO ACCEPT RESOLUTION.

Sir Charles Innes, Commerce Member, on behalf of the Government said he could not accept the resolution at present because it went beyond the pledge given by the Government previously that the duty would be taken off as soon as financial conditions permitted. He reserved the right in the event of the Cotton Excise Duty being removed, to ask the Tariff Board to examine whether the import duty should not be reduced in the interest of the consumers in India.

In explaining his position of Government, Sir Charles Innes made a long speech which received the plaudits of the House. First of all he congratulated the House on the changed outlook in regard to the economic question under discussion. The flame of India's indignation now burned fiercely while last March it had burned very low. It might be that this change was due to the propaganda carried on by the Bombay Millowners' Association or to other causes. Whatever the cause, he was glad to see that the Assembly was prepared to sit down and settle that very important question. There was no Britisher in India, said Charles, who did not regret that this tax was imposed but the speaker was not prepared to say that the tax seriously harmed the Indian cotton industry. He regretted the imposition of the tax because of the political harm it could entail. He quoted figures to show that the tax did not harm the cotton industry. The duty was imposed in 1896 and from that time to August 1923, the number of mills in India had increased from 157 to 333. The capital had increased from thirteen and a half crores to forty-three crores. The number of looms had increased from 37,000 to 145,000 and that of the spindles from less than four million to approximately eight million. Statistics showed that the industry did not require protection. If the first part of the resolution was accepted, that is, the abolition of the duty was resolved upon, then the protection enjoyed by the cotton mill industry in India would rise from seven and a half per cent. to eleven per cent.

The Millowners of Bombay in their representation to Government recently had made a formal application for protection. Sir Charles Innes said he had the highest respect for that Association which was a business body and if they did enter into politics they did so purely for business ends (laughter) but after a careful study of that representation, he had arrived at certain figures which he detailed for the benefit of the House.

The present position was that yarn got five per cent. protection and cloth got seven and a half per cent. protection. Taking the yarn first, he pointed out that in three years from 1912-13 to 1914-15 the total consumption was 544 million pounds out of which the Indian production was 92 per cent. and the imports were 8 per cent. In 1923-24 the total consumption was 613 million pounds of which 93 per cent. represented Indian produce and 7 per cent. represented imports. From these figures it could not be contended that there was a strong case for protection.

INDIAN MILLS' POSITION.

The Commerce Member then compared the figures by counts. He showed that between one to twenty (counts) the Indian mills had it practically their own way. From counts 21 to 30 the Indian production was 209 million lbs. in 1922-23 in which year the foreign imports were five million pounds. Here again there was nothing to worry about. From counts 30 to 40 the Indian production in the three years ending 1914-15 was 19 million pounds and the imports during that period were nine and a half million pounds. As regards counts beyond 40, in the year 1922-23 the Indian production was 16 million pounds and the imports from the United Kingdom and Japan in that year were 21 million pounds. In this category India lost ground probably owing to the short staple cotton. Japanese competition was increasing but Lancashire was affected more than India.

As regards piece-goods, the Indian mill production averaged in three years ending 1914-15 no less than 1175 million yards and imports averaged 2855 million yards. In 1923-24 the Indian mill production was 1700 million yards and imports 1466 million yards. The actual produce of Indian mills had increased by 45 per cent. and the imports had decreased by 49 per cent. Summarising all the facts, the Commerce Member pointed out that as regards yarn, the Indian mills supplied 93 per cent. of the quality consumed in India. Japan was sending a relative small amount of coarser counts and these imports must be watched. But it was absurd to say that there was any general need for protection. The imports which mainly came from the United Kingdom were of finer counts. The mill owners themselves had pointed this out in their evidence before the Fiscal Commission and far from asking for protection they had not advocated any duty on yarn. Sir Charles Innes pointed out that the production of finer counts in India was very low. As regards piece-goods the production of Indian mills had increased by 45 per cent. since 1914-15 the imports had decreased by 49 per cent. and Indian production now accounted for 62 per cent. of the total consumption. Thus as between the Indian mills and the imports the proportion was now 52 per cent. for the former and 48 per cent. for the latter. But here again the position was much the same as in the case of yarn. These facts had been admitted by Sir Vithaldas Thakersey several times and by the Millowners' Association in their evidence before the Fiscal Commission. The fact was that as between Lancashire and the Indian Mills, the field of competition was very small, each had its own sphere and the spheres overlapped only to a small extent but the field in which they competed was very small.

As between the Indian mills and Japan the former supplied 93 per cent. and the latter seven per cent. From these facts it was difficult to say that even a prima facie case had been made out which would justify a special measure of protection. Whether the House accepted Mr. Neogy's amendment or not the reserved the right in the event of the Cotton Excise Duty being taken off to ask the Tariff Board to examine the whole of the case and also to see to the reduction of the import duty in the interests of the consumers in India.

THE REAL CRITERION.

Proceeding Sir Charles Innes pointed out that what Lord Hardinge had actually said was that the Excise Duty would be abolished "as soon as the financial conditions permitted." The Government of India had been accused of finding some argument to justify the retention of the duty and the suspicion was freely voiced that the duty was retained in the interests of Lancashire. But, said Sir Charles, the fiscal history of the last few years showed how absolutely untrue these charges were. The imports duty was raised from seven and a half per cent. in 1917 to eleven per cent in 1921 while the Excise Duty had remained at three and a half per cent. And it was in this period—which was a period of unbalanced budgets for the Government of India—that the Indian mills had experienced phenomenal prosperity. Viewed dispassionately, the millowners had no strong ground. Even the accredited representatives of the Industry who appeared before the Fiscal Commission, had only asked for protection in respect of hosiery and one or two minor things. The real criterion was an economic one. Theoretically the Excise Duty was a perfectly sound one. The Excise Duty had, not, for over a series of years, harmed the industry. In the years 1915 to 1922, both years inclusive, an average dividend of 53 per cent. had been paid by the mills on an average capital of 12.5 crores. The protection now enjoyed by it was sufficient. If the Excise Duty was removed, it would not help the consumer; it would not help the Government; but it would help the millowners. In 1916-17 the millowners began to get control of the market the fall in imports continued and though the price of cotton began to rise, the price of cloth rose much faster. In 1918-1919 and 1919-1920 the imports reached the low water mark. The price of cotton was very high, but the price of cloth was higher still so much so that the Government of India had to make special arrangements for the supply of cheap cloth. The high water mark of the prosperity of the mills was reached in 1920-21 and 1921-22. The imports were still small but the price of long cloth was still the same. This did not go to show that the millowners considered the plight of the poor client. There could be no sentiment in business otherwise the shareholders would haul the millowners over the coals.

GOVT.'S POSITION.

The position now was this:—It was no longer in the power of Government to take off this duty without the assent of the Indian Legislature. Ever since Lord Hardinge had spoken on the question, the question of provincial contributions had come up. The finances of the Government of India had not been satisfactory. Therefore, when the day of the disposal of surplus money with the Government of India arose, the issue would lie between the abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty and the reduction of provincial contributions. He could not say when that time would come. He did not for a moment desire to underrate the importance of the political sentiment in the matter but to a certain extent at any rate it had lost force in recent years. (Applause).

"WICKED EXCISE DUTY."

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas accepted the amendment of Mr. Neogy and affirmed that commerce and industry could not be divorced from politics. He appealed to the House not in the interest of rupees, annas, pies but in the interest of justice and the fair name of India and also in the interest of the dignity of India that the duty should be abolished. He said the Commerce Member had characterised the duty as only a bad duty. The speaker was disappointed with that halting condemnation by Government even at this late hour. Continuing Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that a good deal of prejudice had been attempted to be created by the Commerce Member by repeating the name of Bombay millowners only. The speaker emphasised that the abolition of the duty would benefit cotton mills all over India, quite a fair part of whose number was owned by Britishers. Bombay had done the spade work and would give no rest to the Government until this wicked and abnoxious duty was abolished. The Commerce Member had adopted certain tactics. He had told them that when the Finance Member was able to spare money they would have to decide whether it should be used to take off the Excise Duty or to reduce the provincial contributions. The speaker failed to see what connection there was between the two. The one was a national question and the other concerned a few provinces. The House must vindicate the honour of India by abolishing a duty imposed at the dictation of Lancashire. Let the House levy any duty it liked, but, for political reasons, the present Excise Duty must go. If the Government abolished this duty he for one would be prepared to consider other financial proposals of the Government on their merits and suggest alternatives. As for the mill industry it did not at present want more protection than that Excise Duty should be lifted. Proceeding he said that Sir Charles Innes had further tried to prejudice the case of the mills by stating that they made enormous profits during the war, but was that the only industry which had profiteered? Others had done worse profiteering. He admitted that millowners were not angels (Laughter) and that they made profits, but what about the others. Take only the instance of the jute mills which made well over two hundred per cent profits.

President:—I must ask the Honourable Member to proceed with his other arguments as I want to avoid the debate degenerating into a competition between profiteering. (Laughter).

Concluding Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas appealed to the House to right a great political wrong done to India and not to tolerate the tainted money obtained by the imposition of this "wicked Excise Duty."

Mr. Ramchandra Rao agreed with Sir Charles Innes that the abolition of the Excise Duty would not mean a reduction in the price of cloth and that reduction would not occur until the import duty was also reduced. But the political aspect still remained and therefore he was anxious that the duty should be abolished as early as possible. The Commerce Member wanted to place them on the horns of a dilemma by asking them to choose between the reduction in the provincial contributions and the abolition of the Excise Duty. When the Government came with such a proposal the House would give it the best consideration. They were charged for non-cooperating with the Government in the same way as the last Assembly. He pleaded guilty to the charge. If co-operation meant merely to accept what the Government said he believed the House, including the Swarajists had shown enough co-operation by passing the Steel Protection Act and agreeing to the scheme of railway finance.

"A HISTORICAL WRONG."

Sir Basil Blackett said that only the other day the House was urging him to dissolve the Taxation Committee and appoint another with practically the same terms of reference and the House insisted that there should be no increase in the taxation. Today he was being asked to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty and let another tax have its place. (A voice: Have retrenchment.) The Cotton Excise Duty, he said, was bad in its origin and bad in its incidence and he expected the Taxation Committee would very likely say that the duty was undesirable in its operation. But it was not so undesirable now as it originally was because it did not have any particular protective effect. As regards Lancashire he was not averse to put right this historical wrong during his finance membership. (Hear, hear). What were the facts? The abolition of the Excise Duty would not reduce the price of mill cloth for agricultural labourers but would only go into the pockets of millowners. Mr. Ramchandra Rao had said that Government was placing the Assembly on the horns of a dilemma. The speaker felt that the dilemma was there and could not be avoided. The Assembly would have to take the responsibility of making a choice when the time came. It had been suggested that another substitute would be found for the Cotton Excise Duty. The corporation profits tax had been suggested but the Cotton Excise Duty was more stable from the point of view of revenue than the tax on profits. Then again an annual tax on the capital of companies in India had been suggested. He would like to see how these suggestions were received in the country. Another suggestion was retrenchment. Well, they had already begun the year with a deficit or two crores. Government must gradually give up the nine crores of provincial contributions. The question was whether the provincial contributions must go first or the Excise Duty. He did not think that within the next three years at any rate he could give up both these together. Sir Purshotamdas frankly told them that the question was one of politics. The Finance Member asked whether for the sake of moral gesture they would help the millowners to pocket one and a half crores of rupees or help in reducing the provincial contributions and thereby help the economic conditions of the masses.

Colonel Crawford said they had heard the indecent advocacy of the millowners to pocket a crore and a half of rupees.

Pandit Malaviya asked a ruling whether the Colonel could use the word 'indecent.'

On being asked by the chair the Colonel withdrew the word and proceeded to ask the members of the Assembly that if they really represented the masses and were anxious about the interests of the masses they should insist that this money, if the duty was abolished, must go into the pocket of the people and not of the millowners. Mr. Patel and the others were speaking the other day about the economic conditions of the masses. Here was a test day. If they really felt for them they must insist on the reduction of provincial contribution instead of the abolition of the Excise Duty with a view to help the education of the masses. Mr. Neogy said that the people were anxious for the abolition of the Excise Duty. The people, said the speaker, would be most pleased if the income-tax was abolisaed. (Laughter). They, in the Assembly, must see that Government got its revenue.

INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS.

Pandit Malaviya said if he did not feel that the repeal of the duty was in the interest of the people of India he would have opposed the resolution leaving aside the political aspect. The repeal was imperative also on economic grounds. India produced a large amount of cotton but did not produce all cloth for its need. It was admirable that the Indian cotton industry had built itself despite the burden of the shameful duty imposed not because the Indian cloth competed with Lancashire but because Lancashire could not tolerate the Indian mill industry growing up. He quoted figures to show that the Indian mills did not determine their price in comparison with the prices of the imported cloth and he believed by the abolition of the duty there was a greater chance for the price of the Indian mill cloth to come down than now. In any case the consumer would eventually benefit by the development and establishment of a self-contained Indian cotton mill industry and he warned that Japan was making a serious raid on the Indian market.

Dr. Haider said the choice before the House was whether they would prefer the money derived from the duty to remain in the collective purse of India or they would like it to go to the pocket of a few individuals because abolition would not at all benefit the consumer. The choice was there and he for one therefore would oppose the resolution.

Mr. Cocke (Bombay) in supporting the resolution said that if the excise duty was removed it would be very good for everybody because it was a tax on production. The cloth used by masses in India was cloth manufactured by the Indian mills and so it was a bad tax. Mills in India were just paying their way and there was neither profit nor loss. If the duty was removed it would just enable them to make a small profit and possibly a small dividend.

Mr. Kasthuribhai Lalbhai replying accepted the amendment of Mr. Neogy. He rebutted the criticisms of Sir Charles Innes and referring to the profits of cotton mills he asked: Did not the jute industry of Bengal earn 130 per cent profits during the war—whereas the profits of cotton mills in India were only ten per cent? Moreover the increase in the number of looms and spindles in England, America and Japan was greater and more rapid than in India.

Sir Charles Innes summing up pointed out that it was absolutely untrue that the duty was imposed at the bidding of Lancashire. Indians enjoyed a measure of fiscal autonomy as was proved by the passage of the Steel Production Bill. Whenever in any fiscal matter this House and the Government of India were in agreement the Secretary of State would not interfere. But the whole question of the excise duty should be solely with reference to the interests of the whole of India. That was why he had referred to the economic aspect of the case. That economic fact was that the price in India was regulated by the import price. In conclusion the Commerce Member asked the House to understand its responsibilities to India and vote in the interests of the whole of India.

The resolution as amended by Mr. Neogy's amendment was then carried amidst non-official applause Government not challenging a division.

CAUSES OF RECURRING FLOODS.

Mr. Bhubanandan Das then moved for a committee of experts to enquire into the causes of recurring floods all over India and to advise central and local Governments on the best remedies against such floods.

Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways, in the course of a humorous speech replied to Mr. Das. He expressed sympathy of Government with the sufferers from the floods but floods, he said were due to several causes including sudden excessive rainfall in some parts of the country. With the limited knowledge that Government had of the causes of occasionally excessive rainfall in the different parts of India they were to some extent limited in measures which could be taken to foresee and prevent the effects of rainfall. It was difficult to ascertain the causes of floods which sometimes happened in areas several miles distant from the places of origin. Moreover rivers often changed their courses and no human agency could interfere with it. But he assured the House that in the construction of railway embankments every care was taken to see that the natural drainage was not interfered with.

Mr. Schamnad said floods were principally due to breaches of railway embankment and asked Government to give adequate relief to the flood affected people.

The resolution was further supported by Maulvi Abul Kasim, Mr. A. N. Dutt and Kumar Ganganaur Singh.

Concluding Mr. Hindley said that the question of fiscal primarily concerned the local Governments. He on his part was prepared to assure the House that if the local Governments wanted to hold any enquiry into the causes of any floods he would assist them by placing at their disposal the service of his expert officers. He was glad the question had been raised and he hoped the mover would withdraw the resolution.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao drew attention to the seriousness of position caused by the floods especially in southern India and felt that the railways did not keep in view the interest of the people in constructing their lines and bridges. He believed an enquiry was called for.

Mr. Chatterjee said being in charge of the Irrigation and Roads and Buildings branch he assured the House that Govern-

(Continued on next page).

KATHIAWAD ADMINISTRATION.

IMPENDING CHANGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 20.

On October 10th Kathiawar, together with Cutch and Palanpur, loses touch with the Bombay Government. The Government of India takes charge of the whole Agency, and Mr. Watson comes to Rajkot as the first A.G.G. The Viceroy visits the peninsula in the last week of October, and the royal hospitality of Junagad and Jamnagar is awaiting him several lakhs will be spent in one visit of the Viceroy and the poor toiling peasants will have to pay for this entertainment. It is expected that H.E. the Viceroy will make an announcement regarding the changes due to the transfer of these States under the Government of India.

The non-jurisdictional Talukdars have been thrown into a State of apprehension and dismay by the news of their reported transfer to the States from which the Jagirs originated. It is feared that the Viceroy may startle the Kathiawar public by an announcement to this effect. It is also reported that even the Talukdars having the jurisdiction of the sixth and seventh class chiefs are also going under their respective States of origin. This is a vast change which adversely affects the interests of these petty chiefta ns who are nervous of the greedy policy of the big States who have evolved scientific policies to swallow small estates. It cannot be said that the subjects of these jagirdars will be any the worse by this change, perhaps their condition will be bettered by coming under a more efficient system of law and administration. People are wondering whether any thought is bestowed on their interests by the parties that are contemplating these political changes at Delhi or Simla.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

PRESIDENTS SALARY FIXED AT RS. 500.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHILLONG, Sept. 23.

The Assam Legislative Council passed to-day a Bill fixing the salary of its President who under the Act of 1919 would have to be elected at Rs. 500 a month.

The Hon. Mr. Webster moved for leave to introduce the Assam Stamp Amendment Bill and the Assam Court Fees' Amendment Bill. He said that the Bills were intended only to renew the Acts passed in 1922 for three years. The Nationalists strongly opposed and the leave to introduce the Bills was refused.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

The gymnasium training included instruction in the movements that were the basis of such sports as boxing, wrestling, and fencing. In the United States great public interest was taken in their athletic competitions, especially in foot-ball and base-ball, which were witnessed by enormous crowds. A large revenue came in from these matches, but this went into the common exchequer; in fact foot-ball really paid the way of gymnasium, rowing and other unremunerative sports. In this way money abuses were guarded against; and care was also taken to repress professionalism by demanding even from their best athlets a certain grade in college proficiency, and also a residence rule of one year.

Most school children go into business or into a trade on leaving school, and many men enter college who have had but meagre experience of school life. The long hours of school work, the nervous exhaustion of teaching, the nights spent in study, and the days in the office, factory, or shop, all leave their imprint so deeply that the knowledge, or even the desire, for fuller and larger physical life may be atrophied or stamped out in the very youths whose success in after life vitally depends on the development and conservation of their physical powers. The college student must then be educated in personal hygiene his remediable defects must be corrected and his physical power trained to the highest point of efficiency. He must be taught that graceful carriage characteristic of the well-bred man. His powers of self-preservation and efficiency must be increased. If he has not learnt it already, he must be given the capacity for physical recreation by knowledge of sports and games, for athletic activity should be the safety valve of a sedentary life, and should also teach those social and moral qualities which can be cultivated so well in no other way.

YOUR RHEUMATISM

Is In Your Blood

Have You Tried This Tonic Treatment To Drive It Out?

Doctors thought years ago that rheumatism was due to cold and damp. Later they scientifically traced it to a poisonous acid in the blood, and found that chills or wet weather only aggravates the trouble—brings it to the surface as it were—but is not its cause.

With this discovery it was seen that only by treatment through the blood could rheumatism be expelled, and that embrocations, liniments and ointments are useless excepting perhaps to give temporary local relief.

If you have rheumatism in any of its forms, therefore (lumbago and sciatica are sometimes classed under its name) do not waste time, but start tonic blood treatment right away. It will save you money and needless suffering if you select Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as your remedy, for these Pills have a remarkable world record as a specific for rheumatism, even in its worst stages.

The reason is that the Pills are unique for their purifying, strengthening, enriching action on the blood. This is no boastful claim; it is based on the personal experience and testimony of almost numberless former slaves to rheumatism who now are happy in their restored health and freedom from suffering.

The new, rich blood created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People likewise banishes anaemia, restores digestion, braces up the nerves, invigorates the whole system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Ask your chemist for them. Rs. 2 for a bottle Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

SOVIET NAVY.

PROGRAMME FOR NEXT 4 YEARS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Riga.—A message from Moscow says the Soviet naval programme for next four years is as follows:—

The Baltic fleet will consist of 2 light cruisers, 4 torpedo boats, 7 submarines and 3 anti-submarine cutters.

The Black Sea fleet will consist of 1 cruiser, 8 torpedo boats, 12 armoured cutters and 6 mine-sweepers.

The Pacific fleet will consist of four gunboats.

The Arctic fleet will consist of two gunboats.—Reuter.

TAX ON BUSINESS TURN-OVER SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Warsaw.—The tax on business turn-over in respect of the exports of articles of luxury, including artificial silk products, has been suspended with a view to stimulate business.—Reuter.

DEEPENING OF COLOMBO HARBOUR.

SHIPPING COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Imperial Shipping Committee's report on the prospective size of vessels in Eastern and Australian trades, via Suez, in relation to the proposals for the deepening of the Colombo harbour is now published. The Report concludes that general deepening of the harbour at present is not justified if it should appear on the conclusion of the survey now progressing that its cost is likely to be large. The utmost which the present outlook would justify is a programme limited to one or two deeper berths if they can be provided at a cost which will not involve an increase of dues. The report recommends that the question be reconsidered after four or five years. Copies of the report dated 27th July, have been sent to the Governments of the Empire.—Reuter.

MISHAP TO AVIATOR ZANNI

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Hongkong.—Argentanian airman Zanni together with his mechanic Beltrame and Peruvian Consul Rouilloh narrowly escaped drowning as a result of a collision between two motorboats in the harbour. Zanni was picked up at the point of exhaustion.—Reuter.

ADVISED NOT TO COME TO SHANGHA NOW.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Shanghai.—Luyungshiang has informed the Argentine Consul that Zanni cannot at present be allowed to come to Shanghai in view of possible danger. The Consul has replied pointing out that there is no immediate danger and requesting Luyungshiang to reconsider his decision as all arrangements for the reception of Zanni have been made and much delay might mean abandonment of the world flight. The Consul has telegraphed to Zanni not to leave Hongkong pending Luyungshiang's reply.—Reuter.

CHANG-TSO-LIN AND SOVIET GOVT.

AGREEMENT RE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Tokio.—Messages from Mukden confirm that an agreement has been reached between Chang-Tso-Lin and the Soviet Government covering the future of the Chinese Eastern Railway and including recognition of the Moscow Government.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES DEPARTS FOR CANADA.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Syosset.—The Prince of Wales departed for Canada to-day. The whole of the town bade him farewell at the station. In a statement he expressed his real regret at leaving the United States. He thanked the President and his fellow-citizens for offering him the right hand of good fellowship. He hoped that some day he would be able to tour extensively through the United States.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES IN OTTAWA.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Ottawa.—The Prince of Wales arrived here, to-day, and was welcomed by the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, other representatives of Government and an enthusiastic crowd.—Reuter.

DAWES PLAN AND MINING INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. MacDonald, replying to the letter of the Executive of the Miners' Federation asking for an early interview to discuss the effects of the Dawes' Plan on the mining industry, regrets that physical difficulties may prevent an interview in the immediate future.

(A cable, dated August 26th, stated as follows:—"It is announced that the Premier has consented to receive the Federation Executive to discuss the miners' fears that the operation of the Dawes' Plan may injure the mining industry.")—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

It is announced that Mr. MacDonald will meet the Excutive of the Miners Federation at Downing Street on 1st October, to discuss the effects of the Dawes Scheme on mining industry.—Reuter.

WHY HE UNDERTOOK THE FAST.

(Continued from page 7.)

Mr. Gandhi's health:—"His strength has been maintained throughout the day and he has had a good sleep."

Mr. Andrews when asked for further information said that although the seventh day of the fast had now begun his powers of endurance had even exceeded the hopes anticipated. At the same time there could be no question that the strain of each interview told heavily upon him and in the coming week that strain should, if possible, be brought to an end. The one thing which he needed above all others was rest. The greatest relief of all would come if he could hear the good news that the causes of the inter-communal strife had been removed.

MAHATMA CONTINUES SPINNING.

DOCTORS' BAN ON WRITING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

A Special supplement of "Navjivan" issued last evening says:—Mr. Gandhi is keeping up his spirits wonderfully. He himself said this morning that he felt there was new strength in him. Last night he slept for six hours peacefully and awoke in the morning at four o'clock as usual for prayer.

Mr. Gandhi is permitted by the doctors to spin and he is devoting more and more time to spinning. He has full confidence that God will give him strength to continue spinning throughout the period of his fast. The doctors also believe that the spinning wheel is like a medicine to him.

He is still dictating articles for "Young India" and last Monday, his day of silence, he wrote an important article for the paper but in order to conserve his energy the doctors have prohibited him from writing anything henceforth. They hope that through the grace of God and through his will power Mr. Gandhi will pass the days of his fast without difficulty.

Swami Anandanand, the manager of "Navjivan" who arrived here from Delhi on Monday, saw Mr. Gandhi before his departure and Mr. Gandhi asked him if he appeared to be fasting at all.

BARISAL BAR RESOLVES TO SPIN.

WHOLE BENGAL IMPRESSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Mahatmaji's self-immolation has temporarily silenced the voice of his critics. Although there is a large section in Bengal who doubt in the efficacy of fast and prayer as they know that the Hindu-Muslim strife is based on deep-seated ignorance and they believe only in diligent work and a thorough organisation, they too reverentially refrain from making any unsympathetic remark. Even the Barisal Bar have resolved to spin in the Bar library, whenever occasion permits, apart from their spinning at home. The sentiment of entire Bengal has been affected, and there has been already a wider move for the dearest cause which Gandhiji represents.

It cannot, however, be denied that nothing is more revolting and nothing introduces more drastic change in the Congress Constitution than the Mahatma's proposal for the spinning test as the only qualification for Congress membership. The executives of the Bengal Swarai Party have totally rejected this proposal, but, on the insistence of Mr. C. R. Das, have agreed that instead of the four anna franchise an eight-anna franchise must come into being and that those who would spin according to Mahatma Gandhi would also be eligible for Congress membership. The reason for raising the Congress fee is obvious for it has been found that the four-anna fee is a much lower standard for the voter who can as well pay eight annas in the year. The Congress Fund badly requires assistance, and no effort should be spared to reorganise it.

WARNING TO HINDU LEADERS.

ALLAHABAD HINDU SABHA RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

The Allahabad Hindu Sabha has passed a resolution urging every Hindu leader attending the forthcoming Delhi Conference not to agree to any compromise which shall depart in any measure from the objects and resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha. The resolution affirms that whatever compromise agreement or resolutions are passed or adopted by the Delhi Conference will be acceptable to the Hindu community when approved and ratified in the open session by the Hindu Mahasabha.

The Ch[illegible]um testival passed off peacefully in Allahabad.

MADRAS MUSLIMS' APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 23.

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Madras, resolutions were adopted appealing to the Mahomedans in all parts of India to sink all their differences with the Hindus and to bring about a settlement resulting in lasting brotherhood and concord; urging Mahatma Gandhi to break his fast and calling upon the Hindus and the Muslims to observe the 24th of this month as a day of prayer.

REQUEST TO BREAK HIS FAST.

B. P. C. COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee has passed a resolution requesting Mr. Gandhi to break his fast and asking all to observe to-day as a day of prayer for Mr. Gandhi's health and Hindu-Muslim unity.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INVITEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 24.

The Secretary Unity Conference has issued the following bulletin:—

The invitees to Unity Conference are expected to make their own arrangements as regards board and lodging. The European accommodation with food can be arranged at Rs. 12 per head per day and at Rs. 5 per head per day. The Indian accommodation with vegetarian food can be arranged for Rs. 2 per head per day and with non-vegetarian food for Rs. 2-8 per head per day. Free accommodation has been made available in Dharamsalas where the facilities will be provided for preparing or obtaining cooked food at reasonable prices. The Congress Volunteers will generally receive guests at the Railway Station and assist them. A representative of the Reception Committee will be usually found in Indian Refreshment Room at the Railway station. As Conference is not open to visitors, the invitees are requested to send the names of those whom in response to the invitation addressed to them they recommend for participation in the deliberations of the Conference to the Secretary, Kucha Chelan Delhi. Admission tickets will be issued by the Secretary from 25th; they can be had either at the Office in Kucha Chelan or on 26th at Sangam Theatre between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Among those who have accepted the invitation to the Unity Conference are: The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Chaudhri Shahabuddin, Mrs. Besant Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Rajagopal Acharya and Mr. Manilal Kothari and they are expected to arrive here on the 25th morning.

"DIFFICULT TIMES AHEAD."

A PRIEST'S LAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A farewell meeting of the Zenana Missionaries going to India, held in the West End, Reverend E. S. Carr, presiding, referred to the difficult times for all Churches and all Missions owing to the waning of home influence and the slackening of home ties.—Reuter.

INSTITUTE OF INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Geneva.—The Assembly of the League has unanimously adopted the Committee's recommendation in favour of having the proposed Institute of Intellectual Co-operation based at Paris despite the opposition of the Australian Labour leader Charlton who contended that Geneva not Paris should be the seat of the Institute. Otherwise the Institute would depend partly upon the French Parliament and not on the League.—Reuter.

FUSION OF EAST AND WEST.

Sir Mahomed Refik said if the French offer was unacceptable, necessary funds must be provided for from other sources, because it was necessary to maintain the Intellectual Movement. He expressed the opinion that the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation would be an instrument of fusion of Eastern and Western culture.—Reuter.

SIR M. REFIK EXPRESSES AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Sir Mahomed Refik expressed cordial agreement with the principles of the proposed organisation. He hoped that Indian culture would spread and there would be more co-operation between East and West.—Reuter.

MR. GIDVANI IN JAIL.

Mr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President, Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

"Sir,—I and Mrs. Gidwani interviewed Acharya A. T. Gidwani, in the Nabha Jail on the 17th instant. We found him much reduced, but could not ascertain as to how many pounds he had lost, since, contrary to practice all over India, prisoners in the Nabha Jail were not weighed regularly every fortnight. Mr. Gidwani was weighed last in June, and then it was found that he had lost nearly thirty pounds.

Mr. Gidwani is confined in a separate cell for all the twenty-four hours. At one time he was offered a 'move out' for half an hour in the morning and half an hour in the evening for purposes of exercise, but he declined the so-called 'concession' observing that when he was locked in for 23 hours; he could very well remain within for one hour extra. To confine a man in a separate cell all alone for all the twenty-four hours is illegal, but it seems in Nabha law can be easily set at naught by those charged with its administration. The attention of the Superintendent was drawn to this illegality, but he pleaded helplessness owing to orders from higher authorities. This confinement for all the twenty-four hours is telling upon his health and he is not able to digest his food properly. Mr. Gidwani is not given any writing material, and at one time even his letter to his wife was held back though he was told that the letter had been despatched. He is, however, permitted to receive parcels of fruit, etc., from home, but one day it so happened that a parcel was refused by Jail authorities. When interrogated about this, the Superintendent pleaded ignorance. It was, however, discovered that the parcel had been refused by Jailor without any rhyme or reason.

Col. Johnson, the Administrator of Nabha, paid a visit to the Jail on 31st May and saw Mr. Gidwani. He had a chat with him, in the course of which, he stated that Mr. Gidwani had signed on the suspension order. Mr. Gidwani refuted the statement and challenged the administrator to produce the document."

END OF TARAKESHWAR SATYAGRAHA.

PROVAT GIRI BECOMES MOHANT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24.

The Satyagraha at Tarakeshwar has come to an end, the Mohant having declared yesterday at a public meeting that he had abdicated.

Twenty volunteers as usual proceeded towards the palace gate to offer Satyagraha, but there was no arrest. As the palace was declared to be a public property and open to all. The police force had previously been withdrawn.

The Mohant said:—"Repeated illness has made me weak in body and brain. So I am going to abdicate in favour of Pravat Giri whom I am leaving entirely in the hands of Mr. C. R. Das. Pravat Giri will strictly follow the instructions of the Committee."

Pravat Giri intimated that he would always act in consultation with the Committee as it was the definite instruction of his predecessor.

Mr. Das declared that all the keys of the palace would be in his hands until the Committee took over entire charge. Pravat Giri would be entrusted with the keys and some portion of the palace would be set apart for the Congress. Mr. Das added: "From this day I shall be responsible for anything done here in connection with the management of the temple and estate."

TARAKESWAR TEMPLE CASE.

MR. C. R. DAS' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Giving evidence before the District Judge of Hoogly in the suit instituted by Jatadhari Sinha Ray and six others to remove Satischandra Giri from the Gadi of Tarakeswar Mr. C. R. Das said that a heated discussion had taken place at a meeting prior to the formulation of a settlement. The installation of Provat Giri as Mohant had been objected to at a previous meeting by the Brahmin Sabha. He understood the Brahmin Sabha would apply for the adjournment of the case and the original plaintiffs would consent to it. Before he finally accepted the terms of the settlement he sent them to the Brahmin Sabha and they had agreed to them After the pleaders appearing on behalf of Satischandra Giri and Provat Chandra Giri and representatives of the original plaintiffs had filed a petition of compromise the Magistrate announced that the consideration of the petition would be commenced after the civil suit had been finished.

COMMUNAL RIOTING AT SHAHAJANPUR.

SEVERAL MEN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAHAJAHANPUR, Sept. 23.

Communal disturbances broke out in Shahajahanpur City on Sunday, the day of the Chelum festival. There had been a considerable tension of feeling in the city since the outbreak a week earlier at Jalabad, a village in the district, where Hindus and Mussalmans quarrelled over a peepul tree and in the course of the ensuing riot a Mussalman was killed. Shortly before midnight on the Chelum day when the procession was in progress a Mussalman was found to have been badly beaten at a spot which was nearly a mile away from the route followed by the procession, but his assailants could not be traced. Some Mussalmans however wrapped the injured man in a white sheet placed him on a charpoy and carried him up to the crowd, crying out that the Hindus had killed him. The procession was a long one with a number of Tazias and it was followed by about 7,000 Mussalmans and they on hearing the news refused to proceed to the Karbala to bury the Tazias until justice had been done then and there.

Mr. Wallace, the District Magistrate, and some other officials went to the spot and pursuaded the excited crowd to proceed and bury the Tazias. They agreed at the time, but later a large number of those who had been in the procession went to the quarter in which the Mussalman was assaulted and attacked the Hindu houses. The police however arrived promptly and dispersed the mob and nothing further happened on Sunday night.

RIOTING ON MONDAY.

On Monday, rioting broke out afresh and sporadic assaults were committed on isolated persons of both the communities in almost every part of the city. Mounted police patrolled the main streets, but they were not in sufficient strength to keep the peace in the side roads where the bad characters took refuge and committed assaults on individuals whom they caught unawares. The District Magistrate issued orders prohibiting gatherings of more than five people and the carrying of weapons or sticks and curfew orders were enforced as well. In spite of these precautions the number of injured increased hourly and this morning the feeling of insecurity was general and sporadic assaults again occurred. To check the disturbance the District Magistrate had several men arrested and by eleven this morning succeeded in bringing the situation under control. Since noon no case of assault has been reported. The total casualties reported up to the present are three killed and forty-two injured. Public confidence is gradually being restored and this evening the District Magistrate succeeded in persuading several shop-keepers to resume business. The curfew order is still in force.

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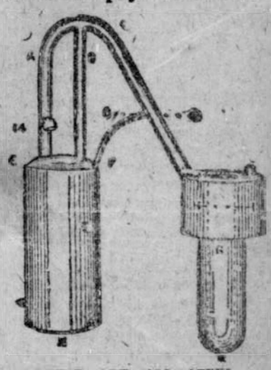

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EXCISE DUTY TO GO.

(Continued from previous page).

ment thought that the debate had served very useful purpose and that the question would engage the serious attention of the Government. But on this matter the initiative must come from the local Governments. This did not mean that the central Government disclaimed any responsibility. Replying to Mr. Ramachandra Rao's point he said the railways also suffered by the floods both by breaches and loss of traffic. The railways were therefore as much interested in avoiding floods as the general public. He assured that the Government of India would address the local governments and take any action which might be called for in consultation with the local Governments. On this assurance Mr. Das withdrew his resolution and hoped it would not be pigeon-hold.

The President then announced that as a result of the election this morning the following had been elected as members of the Standing Finance Committee for the Railways: Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Abul Kassim Mr. Ayer Mr. Wilson, Mr. Patel, Mr. Percy Lindsay Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Somasullah Khan; Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr Jamnadas Mehta, and Mr. Rama Iyengar.

A message was then read from the Governor-General proroguing the session of the Assembly and the House then dispersed.

MY LIFE IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from page 7.)

Khilafat. It was naturally a great blow to people like myself when Turkey joined the war on the side of Germany. I remember what I suffered in reading Maulana Mahomed Ali's famous article in the "Comrade" on the subject because, I suspect—when I think of it now—there was so much logic and reason in it. And the pain it was to me when the two brothers were interned. All these were matters on which the "Chronicle" declined to oblige the Government by remaining silent

* * * *

The question of the integrity of the Khilafat, as I have said, very quickly became acute, and the "Chronicle" naturally took a strong line on the need for the British Government to make it quite clear that there would be no attempt, whatever happened, to interfere with or qualify the sovereignty of the Sultan. Towards the end of 1914 my friend Kaikushroo Ardaschir had arrived on the scenes. He had been lecturing in Egypt when the war broke out and finding his lecture tour thus interrupted he came on to India, bringing with him a letter of introduction to me from the Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., than which I am sure nothing could have been more respectable! Nobody could meet Kaikushroo Ardaschir without immediately becoming intensely interested in his personality and fascinated by his brilliant conversational powers; as well as realising that behind both is a foundation of solid capacity with a touch of genius. At any rate, he quickly interested me, and when he suggested that he would like to write for the "Chronicle" I asked him to submit an article at the earliest possible moment. This conversation took place late at night, as he had found me on my return from the theatre with Azad and Umar Sobani. The next day when I came to office I found his article lying on my table. It was a quite brilliant production, showing that he was in no way diverging from the truth when he told me that he had an intimate knowledge of Prussian Junkerdom and its ways of thinking and talking. Subsequent efforts of his, which were poured in very fast, revealed that his claim to an unique knowledge of European peoples and politics, for he had wandered all over the Western world, was not less justified. Above all he was particularly useful at the moment, on account of his strong Turkish sympathies and his full knowledge—though he is not a Mahomedan—of the ideals and claims of Islam. It was he, who, after we had discussed the matter together very fully and made notes as to the line to be followed and the arguments to be used, actually wrote two or three articles—of which the slogan might be described as "Hands off the Khilafat", though that phrase was not actually used—which created a considerable stir in the official world and gave intense satisfaction to the Mahomedan community.

One of these articles impressed upon the Government of India the intensity of the feeling which was being roused among the Mussalmans by the rumours which were going about as to the intentions of the British Cabinet regarding the Khilafat and the disturbing statements that were appearing in certain organs of the British press. My own information, which subsequently proved to be correct, was that there was a regular plot afoot, in which Lord Kitchener for one was concerned, to get the Khilafat transferred to a new Mahomedan Potentate, either in Egypt or the Hedjaz. The suggestion of a Khalifa under British suzerainty was, of course, absurd. And the attempt to set up such a personage could never have been made by any persons properly acquainted with the history of the Khilafat and the sentiments of Indian Mussalmans. None the less, the idea was persisted in right to the end and after the war.

* * * *

The article to which I have referred concluded by suggesting that the Viceroy should receive an All-India Mahomedan deputation, in order that he might give the community, through them, a full assurance and pledge that Great Britain had no intention of lending its countenance to any project aimed at the integrity of the Khilafat, as vested in the Sultan of Turkey. This appeared to me then, and does now as a harmless and useful suggestion, which could not have caused any embarassment to the Government, if their intentions in the matter were in accordance with the duty they owed to the Indian Mussalmans. Shortly afterwards, however, I received a curtly worded letter from Mr. Robertson, then Secretary in the Judicial and Political Department of the Government of Bombay, asking me to call and see him the next morning at his office. As I was not in the habit of receiving summonses of this kind from Government Secretaries, my first inclination, in view of the way in which it was worded, was to consign the letter to the waste paper basket. On second thoughts, I rang up the Secretariat and asked Mr. Robertson what he wanted to see me about, as I was very busy and it had struck me that, if the matter was urgent, my own office was just as good a place for a conversation as his. He was apologetic, and explained that it was necessary that the conversation should take place at the Secretariat, as he had to show me certain papers which were confidential and could not be taken away from his office. In these circumstances I consented to go round and see him.

On my arrival he began very pompously to explain that he had received a letter from the Government of India, regarding an article that had appeared in the "Chronicle", and that the letter contained a communication for me which he had been charged to deliver to me. He was becoming so diffuse that I was compelled to interrupt him and say that, if he had a communication to make it would be better that he should make it at once without his own covering explanation. He thereupon commenced to read from a type-written document which began by saying that "The Government of India are surprised that you as a responsible editor should etc., etc—". He was not allowed to go on. I said, "Mr. Robertson, my responsibility as an editor is my own affair, and I do not propose to be instructed about it by you or the Government of India. If those are the terms of the communication that you have to make to me, I must ask you to make it to me in writing". "Oh", he said in great surprise, "You want it in writing." "Yes" I replied, "or not at all", and left him.

* * * *

I next received an urgent letter from Mr.—now Sir—Claude Hill requesting me to see him on a most important matter. It was a Saturday and I proposed, as I expained to Mr. Hill, to spend the afternoon at the races and would not have time to come and see him before then. Mr. Hill was not to be deterred however. He also was going to the races and he suggested we might meet and talk there, which we did. He apologised for Mr. Robertson's tactlessness. "Robertson means well," he assured me, "but he is rather deaf and apt to make mistakes in consequence, and I am afraid he did not clearly understand his instructions." Mr. Hill then proceeded to explain that the Government of India, as well as the Government of Bombay, were very much perturbed about the whole matter. It was impossible he said that the Viceroy could receive a deputation of the kind suggested at that juncture, though the Government and especially the Viceroy were by no means unsympathetic. He admitted that there was a movement going on in certain quarters to try and have the Khilafat transferred—he mentioned the name of Lord Kitchener in this connection—but the Government of Bombay and the Government of India were making the strongest representations to the Home Government on the subject and did not require any stimulating as they were doing the utmost that was possible. Altogether, what he had to say and the tone he adopted in saying it were so very different from the manner and matter of Mr. Robertson and his "communication"', which purported to have come from the Government of India, that I was left considerably mystified. The matter, I may add, did not end there. I believe there was a correspondence with Government on the subject later on, but as I have not got the record with me here, I must leave it aside for the present.

* * * *

In contrast to some other officials with whom I had to deal, I always found Mr. Claude Hill, an extremely tactful and agreeable person to deal with, whenever there was any personal contact with him. He might have been forgiven a less agreeable manner towards me, as the "Chronicle" had had frequent occasion to criticise him from the earliest days. He dealt very tactfully with another matter with which I was concerned, which a less diplomatic discriminating official might have muddled. In 1914—I think it was—we published some letters from Maulana Shaukat Ali, and comments of our own on the treatment of Mahomedan pilgrims in the ships of Turner, Morrison and Co. The occasion of this was my first meeting with Shaukat Ali and the beginning of a greatly valued friendship much interrupted by the vicissitudes of misfortune which have befallen both of us from time to time. When Shaukat told me the story of the treatment of these pilgrims I readily opened the columns of the paper to him and went into a full investigation of the matter. The result of it was that Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.—of whom Mr. Wardlaw Milne was then the Head Director,—filed a suit against me and the "Chronicle" for a lakh and five thousand rupees damages. I was never alarmed about the matter much myself, but the Directors, who had not and could not have the same feeling of confidence in my own judgment as I had myself, were somewhat perturbed at the prospect of fighting a libel action of such magnitude. Sir Pherozeshah, I could see, shared this feeling of perturbation to some extent, though he was good enough to say that, if I felt confident that all was right, he supposed it was. Their fears, however, were somewhat mitigated by Shaukat Ali's generous undertaking to go all over India and raise the funds to fight the action from the Mahomedan community—a chivalrous assurance which was just what one would have expected from his big, generous heart.

* * * *

The case never came into court, however, owing to the intervention of Government. I received one day a note from Mr. Claude Hill asking if I would be good enough to come and see him. The tactful wording of the note, very different from the one received from Mr. Robertson, was such that I immediately complied with his request. found that the matter he wanted to speak about was Turner, Morrison's libel action. He said that the Government were very anxious that it should not come into court. In the disturbed state of Mahomedan opinion he thought it would be very unfortunate a matter of this kind had to be fought out in the open. Turner, Morrison were, of course, a private firm but some of the odium, if any, which might be created in the mind of the Mahomedan community was liable to react on Government and affect their relations with the Mahomedans at a time when, owing to the situation created by the war, it would be most undesirable: and the Government would like to appeal to the patriotism of both sides to have the matter ended amicably. That was the gist of what he said. I replied that nobody would be better pleased than myself to have the matter kept out of court, but that the move lay with Mr. Wardlaw Milne, who had only to withdraw his action and the matter would be ended quite pleasantly, as far as I was concerned! And I suggested that it would be better if he approached Mr. Wardlaw Milne in the first instance.

That, he replied, he had already done, and with the air of one announcing a concession, he (Mr. Hill) said that Mr. Milne had undertaken to withdraw the suit, if the "Chronicle" would publish a paragraph in a prominent position, withdrawing any imputations on his firm. At this, of course, I laughed. I told Mr. Hill it was impossible. We could not withdraw anything. But, I added, I was prepared to make a very considerable concession,—namely, that, if the suit were withdrawn, I would undertake that the "Chronicle" would make no further comment on the matter, and be content with the mere announcement of the withdrawal. This quite astonished Mr. Hill. "You are not giving anything on your side," he said. "On the contrary" I replied "I am going very far. With all my anxiety to oblige the Government. I have to consider the public interests involved. I am not afraid of this action. I am quite prepared to fight it out in court, and, as far as my personal inclination goes, I would rather do so. I am not asking for any withdrawal by the other side, but I am prepared to 'accept' withdrawal. That is to say, I will forego the satisfaction, which would otherwise be my right, of making the very caustic comments which a paper naturally makes when somebody starts a libel action against it with a great flourish of trumpets and then withdraws it before it is called on for hearing. Believe me I am making a very great concession in agreeing to forego the full exposure of this matter—whatever the view the Court might take—for which we were anxious."

He could not get any more from me and said he would see Mr. Milne again. The next day—or at any rate very soon after—I received a letter from Mr. Hill informing me that Turner, Morrison & Co. had agreed to drop the action on the terms I had stipulated, by which, of course, I abided. Perhaps it may not be uninteresting to record that in this affair, I believe, I had Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, on my side. He naturally had some concern for the well-being of the pilgrims and the satisfactory conduct of the pilgrim traffic and was no friend of Mr. Wardlaw Milne. And, now Mr. Wardlaw Milne is apparently no friend of mine. He appeared very apprehensive in the House of Commons the other day at the possibility of my return to India. It is unfortunate that the pursuance of duty unwittingly creates enemies who have an unfortunate habit of cropping up at odd times!

* * * *

I am afraid that Sir Claude Hill's agreeable and tactful demeanour whenever I came into contact with him must have covered internal feelings of a different kind, judging by a later experience. I had no personal dealings with him after this as far as I remember. Not long after, he left Bombay to join the Government of India as Minister of Agriculture, through the strong recommendation, I fancy, of Lord Willingdon, and succeeded in impressing himself upon Lord Hardinge as being extremely sympathetic towards Indian aspirations, as of course, we know every British official in India is, according to his own interpretation of these aspirations and how far it would be wise to gratify them for the time being. You can get on very well in the I.C.S. on the "Vicar of Bray" principle. Sir Claude Hill was suitably reactionary with Lord Sydenham, and "sympathetic" to the required extent, when he had to suit the policy of Lord Hardinge or Lord Willingdon, and he was equally pleasing, I believe, to Lord Chelmsford. As far as I was personally concerned, whatever feelings towards me he concealed under a polite exterior at the time of the matters I have related above, that I was in his view, a "dangerous" or "undesirable" character at a later date was revealed in 1917 by a curious incident.

The students of the Agricultural College at Poona invited me in that year to give them and address at their annual gathering, and Dr. Mann, the talented Principal of the College—an old friend of mine from my Calcutta days—duly forwarded the invitation, which I accepted. Two days before the Sunday on which I was to deliver the address, Sir Claude Hill arrived at Government House to attend the annual meeting of the Agricultural Board and heard the awful news that, with the consent and approval of the Principal, Mr. Horniman was coming down on the Sunday to give an address to the students. The result was that on the Saturday night, just as I was preparing a few notes for my address, I received a telegram from Dr. Mann regretting to inform me that the lecture had been prohibited by a higher authority. To this there was an amusing sequel. During the following week the annual meeting of the Agricultural Board was held at Poona, when Sir Claude Hill delivered to his assembled colleagues a long and platitudinous address. Printed copies were given to the reporters who were present and one of these duly reached the office of the "Bombay Chronicle." I was interested to notice that it contained a long paragraph extensively eulogising Dr. Mann as an "extraordinarily energetic and capable personality" who had brought the Poona Agricultural College to a pitch of efficiency which made it "the most complete and advanced institution in India." But it was obvious that this eulogy of the worthy Principal had been prepared and printed in ignorance of the terrible crime he had committed in allowing me to be invited to address the students of this advanced institution, for this paragraph was omitted from the address as delivered and it was scored out of the printed copies issued to the press. As it appeared to me, that Dr. Mann could not have altogether destroyed the qualities for which he was thus to have been eulogised by his action in arranging a lecture to his students by the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," I thought it only fair and just to him to print the omitted paragraph in the paper with due prominence and an explanation of the circumstances which led to its not being delivered. Dr. Mann's temporary fall from grace in the estimation of Sir Claude Hill, I am glad to say, did not prevent his subsequent promotion to the position of Director of Agriculture later on.

* * * *

I have another recollection of Sir Claude Hill, which it may be of interest to recall. It concerns the first occasion on which I met him. Just after the "Chronicle" made its first appearance, the Public Services Commission was sitting in Bombay with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as one of its members. I had met and entertained the latter on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta, a few years before, and was anxious to meet him again, but owing to his being engaged all day on the Commission and my being very much taken up with my own work—I was working a good fifteen hours a day trying to get things straight at the time—we had some difficulty in arranging an interview. Finally MacDonald asked if I would come up and see him after dinner at Mr. Hill's bungalow on Malabar Hill, where he was staying. When I arrived they were smoking their after-dinner cigars and the three of us talked together for a little while before Hill left us to enjoy a confidential chat. MacDonald chaffingly referred to the awful printer's errors which were a feature of that day's issue of the "Chronicle" and I told them the difficulties we were encountering, owing to the breakdown in the arrangements in the press at the very start of our career. I mentioned some of the misfortunes that had befallen us, owing to injudicious purchases of unsuitable machinery and bad organisation. This gave Mr. Hill the opportunity to make a disparaging reference to Indian efficiency. "Is'nt it like them?" he added turning to MacDonald with a laugh. "I dont know whether it's like 'them'," I said. "But it happens to be a European manager who is responsible for all the trouble." It was perhaps a very slight incident, but I was struck by the ready assumption of Mr. Hill, that Mr. MacDonald and I would share his own characteristic prejudices on the subject of Indian efficiency!

SHAHIDI JATHA FROM CANADA.

WELCOME AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

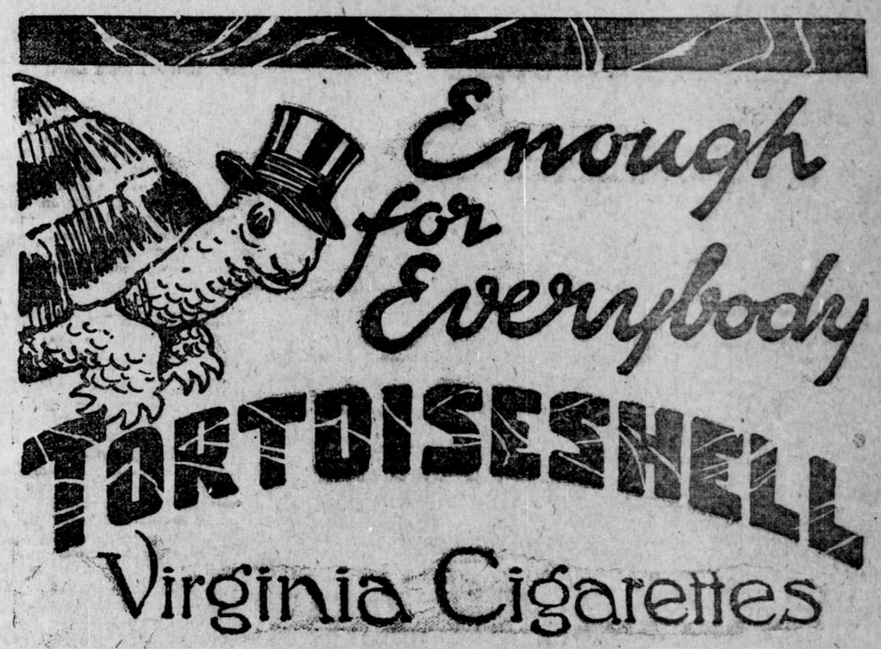
DELHI, Sept. 23.

A Shahidi Jatha of 41 Sikhs from Canada arrived here *en route* to Jaitu this evening. The members of the Jatha were met at the station by a large number of Sikhs, Hindus and Mussalmans including Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Mahomed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Dr. Abdul Rahman, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Mangal Sing, Mr. Asaf Ali and several other leaders now present in Delhi. As the train halted, the Jatha was received by all present with shouts of "Sat Sri Akal" and the leaders garlanded the members of the Jatha who were all dressed in black garments with yellow borders carrying the Sikh religious book and a black flag on which was inscribed "Shahidi Jatha (Martyr Band) from Canada going to Jaitu Nabha, India."

Mr. Mahomed Ali read messages from Messrs. Gandhi and Andrews welcoming the Jatha, which then marched with drawn *kirpans* headed by a band and followed by a large number of men and women to the Gurdwara in Chandni Chowk.

Sir Frederic Duke left unsettled estate in Britain, valued at £9,156, in addition to considerable real estate and settled property.—Reuter.

In re-play in the semi-finals of the Glasgow Cup, the Rangers beat Partick by two goals to nil.—Reuter.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COOKING STOVES AND RANGES.
HEATERS AND HOT WATER BOILERS.
To burn coal or wood fuel.
Also Blue Flame Wickless oil Stoves & ovens.
CLUBWALLA & Co.,
10, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT BOMBAY

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a break-down. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face whereever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long--hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine disases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, i. e., As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7, Rs. 9 for foreign includ ng transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment, but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience and oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
C/o Northern India Timber Syndicate,
Lahore.

DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,

I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL.
BATALA,

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—
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2 LAHORE.

ORDER YOUR ACCESSORIES FROM

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CAUSE LIST.

(THURSDAY, September 24.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.

(In the Division Court No. 52.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

2107-24—Kanga and Co. Hemchand Mohanlal v Mohanlal Bhatuas.

LONG CAUSES.

5266-22—Unwalla P and P. V. M Shah and Co, Balkissondas Setu and Co Forbes and Co.

5307-22—Khandwalla and Co Ignatius Mozello Daniel Marseli Marzello, Ferreira and V.

5322-22—Mavji M R and Co, Falchand Maiumal, Bai Tarabai widow.

5337-22—Little and Co, Mongibai widow Khubchand Damodardas and another Bhaisnanker K and G, Little and Co.

5366-22—Payne and Co, The Gujrat Glass Works Ltd Manilal Maganlal, Malji Th and Co.

5376-22—Daphtary F and D, Abdul Husein Abdul Latiff and another, Bai Fatmabai widow, Vaccha and Co

5386-22—Mulla and M, Alfred Young and Co Ltd, Mahomedali Abeali Rajkotewalla, Motichand and D.

5389-22—Manilal and K, Vishnu Ramchandra Parulker, Thakoredas G Dalal and Co ,Smetham B and L.

5395-22—Purnanand C and J Chubwalla and Co, Bai Fatmabai widow.

5426-22—Wadia G and Co, Taher and Co v M Allabux and Co, Jehangir M and S.

5444-222—Motichand D, Damoder Devji v Bai Parwatibai widow, Dharamsi D and Co.

5447-22—Mulla and M, Fardunji Cursedji v Mody and Sons, Hormusji Dorabji Gozdar.

5450-22—Thakoredas and Co, Kalianji Vallabhbhai and another v The Tata Construction Co Ltd, Wadia G and Co.

5451-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Miss Taramati Daulatrao Talcherker v Cant. Waman Raghunath Mirajkar I.M.S., Andrade and C.

5456-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Bapurao Sitaram.

5462-22—Ardeshir H D and Co. Mahomed Yakub Haji Ahmed v Khan Bahadur Cassum Rahimtoola and others, Dastur and Co, Captain and V. Pyane and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2178-24—N C Dalal and Co. Sagarmal Premsuh v M M Soonderji and another, Shah and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

3306-22—Pandia and Co, Rahimtoola Jivraj v Jamsetji R Driver, Vachha and Co.

3345-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kaserbai widow and ors v Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr, Crawford B and Co.

3810-22—Crawford B and Co, Bhagwandas Hiralal Gandhi and anr v Kesarbai widow and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3308-22—Craigie B and C, Alice Maude Roberts and anr v A D Shanks, Little and Co.

3315-22—Dubash and Co, Tohurmal Uttamchand v Bunwarilal Jeewanram, Kanga and Co.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Maneklal Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors, Jamsedji R and D.

3323-22—Daphtary F and D, Joseph Francis Raphal D Almeda and ors v Rajaram Tukaram, Amin and D.

3324-22—Tyabji D and Co, Chogmal Ratanchand and Co v Stanley Longford and Co, Surveyor and Co.

3330-22—Craigie B and C, David Campbell Paton and ors v N K Jayaker and Co, Motichand and D.

3340-22—Madhowji and Co, Kanji Ludha and ors v Purshotam Rattansy, Jamsedji R and D.

3332-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhbhai Bhagwanji v Popatlal Chunilal and others Vrajlal and Co.

3343-22—Payne and Co, Akbarali Esufali v. Tyabalj Hasambhai Dossadwalla, Smetham B and L.

3351-22—Nanu H and Co, Mahomedbhoy Fazoolbhai v Pirojshaw Pallonji Mistri and another, Mulla and M.

3378-22—Captain and V Manilal Gulabchand v Khimji Khetsy, Malvi M R and Co.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.,

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co, The Porcupine Foundery Co. Ltd. v The Crtch Steam Navigaion Co. Ld. Malvi M R and Co.

3419-22—Shah and C, Tricumji Jiwandas v M A Gafoorkhan Sabnis G and S.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

Rajbansi Pills and Thaila.

In olden days these pills were used by many Badshas of Delhi. This is prepared with very great cost, risk and valuable ingredidients and herbs along with the essence of the well grownd organs of the male bears so as to cure impotency. The above pills have to be taken in and the Thaila for external a plication. The pills cure general debility all venereal diseases, spermatorrhœa etc., and full impotency must take both pills and Thaila for 10 days. We can challange that no such kind of medicines have appeared in the whole of the medical world to cure impotency.

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ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

LIQUIDATOR'S SIXTH HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator, Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), writes to us as follows:—

In February last, you were good enough to publish at my request, portions of my 5th half-yearly report submitted by me to the Court as Official Liquidator of the Company, for the information of the public in general and the large number of shareholders and creditors of the Company, in particular. I have now submitted my sixth half-yearly report to the Court and the Hon. the Chamber Judge has authorised me to publish for general information certain portions of it through the local papers and I shall feel obliged if you will kindly publish the enclosed extract of my report to the Court in your valuable paper along with this letter.

I may further add that in spite of the publication of six-monthly reports, several shareholders continue to write to me as Liquidator making inquiries, but I regret my inability to reply to such individual inquiries. My office will be glad to give them any further information they want if they will please attend personally.

The creditors of the Company are also informed that till all the claims made against the Company are finally decided by the Court, it is not possible for me to declare any further dividend in respect of the claims already admitted by the Court and that when the Court directs me to declare further dividend I will inform them individually.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, and In the matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation).

Sir D. J. Tata and others ..... Petitioners.
N. H. Moos ..... Official Liquidator.

The Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), begs to submit to His Lordship, the Hon. the Chamber Judge, his sixth half-yearly Report and Statement of Account and Balance Sheet, showing the receipts and disbursements made by him for the period commencing from the 1st day of January, 1924, to the 30th day of June, 1924, duly verified by an affidavit annexed hereto

From the Balance Sheet market "B", it will be seen that the assets realised and brought to credit during the period under report amount to Rs. 36,235-11-10 and a sum of Rs. 612-3-0, being refund of the legal charges, excluding the balance of Rs. 26,059-9-11 brought over from the last Balance Sheet and payment made amount to Rs. 46,829-0-9, including a sum of Rs. 30,000 advanced to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal towards costs of the misfeasance summons already incurred by them and a sum of Rs. 112-11-6, on account of the preferential claim admitted by the Court, of the Income Tax Officer, Bombay, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 16,078 as shown in such Balance Sheet. The Liquidator holds in all Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 3,70,000 and they are kept in safe custody with the Imperial Bank of India.

The misfeasance summons was heard by this Hon. Court in March, April and June last, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp delivered his judgment on the 17th day of July last, directing a sum of about Rs. 8,19,000 against Mr. Spaull and Captain Ternel and a sum of Rs. 57,400 against Mr. M. A. Tanna, subject to deduction in respect of payments to which can be proved by him before the Commissioner, a sum of Rs. 37,188 against Sir Hukumchand and Mr. Hiralal M. Mehta less Rs. 5,520 received by the Liquidator from Sir Hukumchand and Rs. 790 received from Mr. Hiralal M. Mehta prior to the Liquidation of the Company and a sum of Rs. 16,020 and interest from Mr. S. A. Kajiji. The question of costs has also now been disposed off by the Court which has awarded costs against Mr. Spaull and Captain Ternel. The Court has further ordered the liquidator to receive one-eighth of his costs from Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand, M. A. Tanna, Hiralal M. Mehta and S. A. Kajiji and to pay the costs of Mr. Kotak and three-fourth of the costs of each of the other Directors except Spaull and Ternel.

During the period under report, a sum of Rs. 25,432-13-0 has been recovered on account of the arrears of allotment money from the contributories. The Liquidator is proceeding in execution against the defaulting contributories and steps are being taken to recover the arrears of allotment money from the up-country contributories. Out of the three suits filed against the Company by the creditors, whose claims have been disallowed by the Liquidator, two are still pending and the 3rd suit filed by Mr. S. D. Davar against the Company has been dismissed with costs.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1924.

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The hot months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of this season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhœa and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels, cure indigestion, and constipation, relieve colic, check diarrhœa, allay teething pains, dispel colds and croup, banish worms, and are absolutely safe. This wonderful children's tonic is entirely vegetable and not touched by hand in course of preparation. Sold by medicine dealers at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Singapore. Mother's greatest help and baby's friend are

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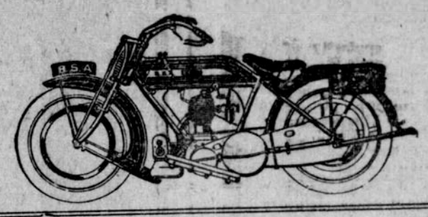

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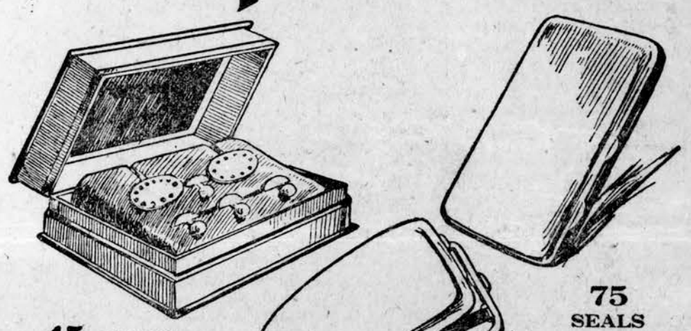

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